

Sidon refinery to start operations

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — The oil refinery at Zaharani in southern Lebanon will begin operating on Nov. 25 for the first time since it was damaged at the start of the Israeli invasion, officials said Friday. The first tanker of crude from Saudi Arabia docked this morning at the refinery, which is operated by the Mediterranean Refining Company (Medreco). The refinery, which has a daily capacity of 17,500 barrels, normally supplies one third of Lebanon's consumption. A second refinery in the northern city of Tripoli meets the rest of local demand, but refined products have also been imported since the Zaharani plant was damaged.

12 detained on suspicion of Beirut massacre

BEIRUT (R) — Twelve people are being held on suspicion of involvement in the massacre of hundreds of civilians in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut, sources close to the investigators said Friday. They said that no legal charges had been preferred against the detainees, who were arrested by the Lebanese authorities shortly after the massacre two months ago. Most of the detainees were from the border strip controlled by the militia forces of renegade army Maj. Saad Haddad, the source said. Maj. Haddad and the rightist Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia have denied any involvement in the massacres.

Gunmen kill 1, injure 2 Israelis in Sidon

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — One Israeli soldier was killed and three were wounded when gunmen opened fire on their vehicle in this southern Lebanese city Friday, an Israeli military spokesman said. The gunmen fired from a car in a side street not far from the Israeli regional headquarters in the city. The attackers apparently escaped, he said. "Units of the Lebanese National Resistance" launched the attack, the Palestinian News Agency Wafa later reported in a dispatch with a Beirut dateline but issued in Nicosia, Cyprus. The "Lebanese National Resistance" has claimed responsibility for a number of attacks against Israeli troops in recent months. The movement is believed to comprise leftist Muslim groups which used to be allied with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) before the PLO was forced out of Beirut after this summer's Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Israel's airports close due to strike

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's airports were closed from 1530 local (1330 GMT) Friday to 1700 local (1500 GMT) Saturday for the second time in 10 days as employees pressed ahead with demands for salary increases. A spokesman for the workers said no cargo flights would be affected and the few passenger flights due to reach or leave Israel during the strike period had been rescheduled. The airports were shut down for six hours on Nov. 9. The spokesman said the employees would step up industrial action if their demands were not met.

Pope to visit Palermo today

PALERMO, Sicily (R) — Police launched a massive security operation Friday in the mafia-ridden city before the arrival of Pope John Paul Saturday on the first papal visit to the Mediterranean island. Palermo's crusading anti-mafia Archbishop, Cardinal Salvatore Pappalardo, told journalists the Pope was coming to encourage Sicilians to examine their consciences and to see the true face of the island's ancient civilisation. Police said reinforcements were drafted from across Sicily and from the Italian mainland to protect the pontiff on the streets of Palermo, the territory of mafia gunmen who have killed repeatedly — with apparent ease — this year. Hundreds of armed men will be on duty as the Pope passes within yards of the spot where gunmen murdered Italy's top anti-mafia policeman and his young wife two months ago. Helicopters patrolled the sea approaches to Punta Raisi Airport where the pontiff will land Saturday, and skimmed over the mountains dominating its runways.

Earthquake shakes northern Peru

OLDEN, Colorado (R) — A strong earthquake shook a region of Peru about 320 kilometres north-east of Lima Thursday, said the U.S. Geological Survey. The quake, which was centred at the base of the Andes, on the eastern side of the mountains, but there were no immediate reports of damage or casualties.

Hussein-Evren talks aim to better Jordanian-Turkish ties

ANKARA (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein had talks Friday with Turkish President Kenan Evren and visited an arms factory outside Ankara during a visit aimed at strengthening ties between the two countries.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the main subject for discussion was the Middle East conflict, along with the Gulf war, Afghanistan and bilateral relations.

He said there was no discussion of any military or defence cooperation, which had been widely predicted here. He did not know if the issue came up during private talks between President Evren and the King Thursday night and Friday morning.

After a working lunch with Prime Minister Bulend Ulusu, King Hussein flew by helicopter to Kirikkale 60 kilometres east of the capital to tour a large arms manufacturing plant where cannon, small arms and ammunition are made.

The King who is on his first visit to Turkey since 1967, arrived from Paris Thursday. He is the first foreign leader to travel here since Gen. Evren, who led a military coup two years ago, was automatically elected president on Nov. 7 in a national referendum approving a new constitution.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said talks on bilateral issues had focussed on the potential for expanding presently limited trade ties.

He said King Hussein and President Evren exchanged views on the Gulf war, in which Jordan has supported Iraq while Turkey,



His Majesty King Hussein confers with Turkish President Kenan Evren in Ankara Friday. (A.P. photo)

which borders both Iran and Iraq, has remained neutral.

They discussed unsuccessful Turkish efforts during the summer to bring the warring parties together, the spokesman said. Turkey has close diplomatic and trade ties with Tehran and Baghdad.

King Hussein and President Evren were in broad agreement on the Middle East where Turkey has expressed support for peace proposals agreed at an Arab summit in Fez, Morocco, in September as well as supporting President Reagan's peace initiative.

On Wednesday King Hussein said that the Arabs took at the Fez summit conference "expansive and sincere steps towards achieving peace in the Middle East by adopting the eight-point Arab peace plan which represents the unified and collective Arab position based on international legitimacy and the United Nations resolutions calling for Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and all the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, as well as the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination on their national soil."

Addressing a dinner banquet given in his honour by Turkish President Kenan Evren at the presidential palace in Ankara, King Hussein said that he will continue his tour, which he began by visiting France heading the seven-member committee, to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China to explain the Arab peace plan and to affirm the Arabs' faith, desire and eagerness to achieve peace, security and stability based on rights and justice for all peoples.

King Hussein said: "Events have proven that the Palestine issue is the crux of the Middle East dispute and that achievement of just and comprehensive settlement of this issue is the only guarantee for establishing security and stability in this vital part of the world."

"It is time to end the Gulf war and to draw up sound basis for healthy relations based on good neighbourliness, mutual respect and non-interference by any state in the internal affairs of others. The continuation of this destructive war and the casualties it is claiming is no longer an acceptable matter. Furthermore, the results of this war in our area are dangerous for the world and for the security and stability of the whole area," he said.

King Hussein affirmed in his speech that Jordan is eager to continue cooperation to develop Jordanian-Turkish relations for the interest of the two peoples and for achieving their supreme goals.

The Palestinian people and the Arab and Islamic nations are only asking for peace and justice for all peoples and states in the area, he said.

King Hussein recalled that his visit to Turkey coincided with President Evren's election as president of Turkey, and wished that he would be able to achieve the goals of his country.

President Evren made a speech at the beginning of the banquet welcoming King Hussein and expressing his pleasure for meeting him. He also praised the close historic ties existing between Jordan and Turkey which date back to the era of the founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein.

President Evren said that Turkey supports Jordanian efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The Turkish president expressed his country's support of a comprehensive settlement based on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 as well as the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and the achievement of security and stability for the area's states.

President Evren also expressed hope that the Iraq-Iran war would end and voiced support of the efforts of the Islamic peace mission to end the conflict.

King Hussein bestowed on President Evren the Hussein Ibn Ali Medal, and President Evren bestowed on King Hussein the Turkish Medal of Honour.

King Hussein and his delegation visited on Friday morning the mausoleum of the late Turkish leader Kamal Ataturk where His Majesty placed a wreath.

King Hussein leaves for home Saturday.

Habib returns to Beirut for fresh moves in withdrawal talks

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib returned to Beirut Friday with special powers from President Reagan to revive Washington's flagging efforts to rid Lebanon of all foreign forces.

Mr. Habib arrived in the battered Lebanese capital from Rome and is expected to meet President Amin Gemayel Saturday before going on to Israel and possibly Saudi Arabia.

Lebanese officials are pinning their hopes on Mr. Habib to secure the departure of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces which are entrenched in the country.

But Middle East analysts say Mr. Habib faces a tough task in restoring Lebanese sovereignty after eight years of on-off civil strife which led up to the Israeli invasion in June.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Thursday night that talks on the three-way pullout were "not going as fast as we would like." At a news conference in Washington, he made no reference to the Reagan administration's goal of freeing Lebanon of foreign forces by the year's end.

Mr. Habib spent almost three months in the Middle East over the summer negotiating the evacuation of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) commandos from west Beirut, then under Israeli siege.

Mr. Habib's return follows three weeks of shuffling between Lebanon and Israel by his deputy, Morris Draper, which have failed to yield any significant progress.

The Israelis, who invaded Lebanon on June 6, occupy the edge of the 45-kilometre "security zone" it is demanding along its northern border with Syrian lines.

President Gemayel has received strong backing from Washington for his goal of extending his authority over the whole country.

But so far his government holds only a tenuous sway over the capital, where some 4,000 U.S., French and Italian troops are helping the tiny Lebanese army to keep order.

Mr. Habib, 62, whose role was previously restricted to Lebanon, has been promoted to President Reagan's special representative in the Middle East.

The U.S. State Department said he would be dealing with Lebanon and pursuing Mr. Reagan's Sept. 1 Middle East peace initiative.

The plan calls for Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan. But diplomats here say all plans for a solution of the wider Middle East conflict are in abeyance until Israeli forces quit Lebanon.

Diplomats said Mr. Habib's return to the Middle East is a sign of the importance Washington attaches to troop withdrawals.

Latest Western estimates suggest there are 20,000 Israeli troops in the south, and 40,000 Syrians and 6,000 Palestinians in the north and east.

All three parties involved have indicated willingness in principle to leave Lebanon, but they differ widely on the timetable for withdrawal.

Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said this week that all Palestinians must leave first, followed by a Syrian pullback to Syria's border with Lebanon. Only then would Israel retreat to the edge of the 45-kilometre "security zone" it is demanding along its northern border with Syrian lines.

Syria has had troops in Lebanon under a now-expired mandate from the 22-member Arab League since it intervened to end the 1975-76 civil war. It says its army cannot be compared with the Israeli invasion force and will not leave until Israel has quit.

Mr. Draper, who remains Washington's negotiator on Lebanon, has been promoting direct talks between Lebanon and Israel.

The talks, which have been expected to start for weeks, are due to cover the Israeli withdrawal and Israel's demand for "security arrangements" in the south to stop the area being used as a base for attacks across the border.

Israel is pressing for the talks to be held at a high political level, but Lebanon wants them within the framework of an existing military commission which has discussed technical aspects of previous Israeli pullbacks.

Lebanon fears that any substantive negotiations with Israel would harm relations with other Arab states. It has already rejected Israeli demands for a peace treaty—demands which Mr. Shultz described as "unrealistic" for the moment.

Mr. Habib's mission will be further complicated by continuing fighting between Christian and Druze militias in the Israeli-held mountains southeast of Beirut.

Lebanese Muslim politicians from Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan down have blamed Israel for stirring up sectarian rivalries in the area. Leftist newspaper commentators say that Israel has encouraged both sides in the fighting to pressure Lebanon into giving the written security guarantees Israel is seeking in the south.

OAU ministers seek ways to break deadlock over Chad's representation

TRIPOLI (R) — Organisation of African Unity (OAU) foreign ministers set up a special committee Friday to find ways of breaking a deadlock over the representation of Chad which has delayed preparation of an agenda for a summit starting on Tuesday.

Assistant OAU Secretary-General Peter Onu told reporters that a nine-nation "committee of dialogue" was established at ministerial talks here this morning to examine the options open to the session.

It comprises delegates from Congo, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Tanzania, Tunisia and Zambia, he said.

The drafting of an agenda for the summit has been delayed since the session opened on Monday by a dispute over whether or not the government of Hissene Habre, which seized power in June, should take the Chad seat at the talks.

Mr. Onu said that the Habre government have said they will not discuss an agenda until a representative of his government is seated, a move which would imply OAU recognition of his administration.

Opponents of the move, led by Libya, want the summit to decide the issue.

Senegalese President Abdou Diouf said Thursday in Dakar that he would recall his delegation from the talks unless the Habre delegation took the Chad seat. Representatives of both Mr. Habre and Mr. Goukouni are in Tripoli.

No other delegation has publicly said it will withdraw from the session but some delegates said that they were concerned that the Chad seat would be dragged on without solution.

Mr. Onu said Thursday night that if the issue could be settled to every country's satisfaction, an agenda could be prepared in time by "working night and day" on a restricted agenda.

A previous attempt to hold the summit here in July and August collapsed when 21 nations stayed away in protest at the OAU membership of the Polisario Front, whose guerrillas are fighting against Moroccan control of the Western Sahara.

U.S. views on Gulf war

WASHINGTON (USIA) — John Hughes, State Department spokesman said the United States views as a danger to the peace and security of the entire Persian Gulf region and supports an immediate ceasefire and negotiated settlement.

The spokesman's comments came in response to questions concerning Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's charge that the United States and the Soviet Union have done nothing to stop the war between Iran and Iraq.

"U.S. policy with regard to the Iran-Iraq war has been clear and consistent since the outbreak of hostilities," Hughes said.

"The United States supports the independence and territorial integrity of both Iran and Iraq, as well as that of the other states in the region," he said. "In keeping with our policy worldwide, we oppose the seizure of territory by force."

"We see the continuation of the war, as we have repeatedly said, as a danger to the peace and security of all nations in the Gulf region, and we have therefore consistently supported an immediate ceasefire and a negotiated settlement," Hughes said.

Iraqi leader says friendship treaty with Soviets 'has not worked'

By Drew Middleton New York Times

BAGHDAD — President Saddam Hussein said on Nov. 16 that Iraq's treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union "has not worked" during the war with Iran. He expressed concern over Iraqi-Soviet relations and indicated that he was moving gingerly toward improving relations with the United States.

Speaking at a news conference, the president said a move toward restoring diplomatic relations with Washington would come when there was "a healthy atmosphere" between the two governments and when he could be "sure that the United States really and actually wants" to help end the war.

At the moment, he said, Iraq has "no other choice" but to continue the war with Iran to preserve its "independence and security." He expressed confidence that the Iraqi people would fight on to defend "the national honour, dignity and security."

"I am staying even if the war lasts for 10 years," he declared, speaking through an interpreter to 15 American correspondents. The president wore a uniform adorned with the badges of a field marshal. So did cabinet ministers who attended.

Western diplomats said that in his remarks about the Iraqi-Soviet treaty, he appeared to be voicing Iraqi resentment over the temporary halt in the flow of Soviet war material in the first winter of the war, which began in September 1980. Subsequent reductions were also reported in the shipment of spare parts.

In response to questions, the president mentioned two conditions for normal relations with the United States. He said Washington had to refrain from showing "bias on the side of Israel." He also demanded that Washington make clear that it was not on the side of "those who want continuation" of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

President Hussein said there could be peace only when Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian revolutionary leader, "understands that he can no longer achieve his expansionist ambitions and when his people understand that they are being driven to the precipice."

His statements were the latest expressions of Iraqi confidence in the nation's ability to fight a long war with Iran. According to Western and Asian military attaches familiar with the Iraqi army and air force, that confidence is not misplaced now.

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China replaces foreign, defence ministers

PEKING (R) — China announced the replacement of Foreign Minister Huang Hua Friday barely 24 hours after he returned from the funeral in Moscow of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. The New China News Agency also announced the replacement of Defence Minister Geng Biao.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Huang, who is 69 and believed to be in poor health, had been expected for months to step down.

Although there was bound to be speculation about why he was replaced so soon after his Soviet visit, the sources said it was known when he went to Moscow that he would not stay in the job much longer.

The official news agency said first Deputy Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian would take over from Mr. Huang. Mr. Wu, 60, from Shanghai, had been groomed for the post since May.

As usual, Peking gave no reason for the change but it said Mr. Huang kept his other title of state councillor, a position immediately below that of vice-premier.

His trip to Moscow, which followed renewed Sino-Soviet consultations in Peking, was the highest-level Chinese visit since Prime Minister Chou En Lai went to the Soviet Union in September 1964.

In November 1969, Chou met Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin at Peking airport.

Some sources suggested the fact that Mr. Huang stepped down immediately after the visit made it a back-handed compliment to the Kremlin.

Diplomats had expected Mr. Huang to be replaced after the National People's Congress (NPC), China's parliament, opened next week.

The news agency said the changeover was approved Friday by a meeting of the NPC standing committee on the recommendation of Premier Zhao Ziyang.

At the same time, Defence Minister Geng Biao was replaced by General Zhang Aiping, who has been the armed forces scientific and technical chief since 1975 and comes from Sichuan Province, home of China's top leader Deng Xiaoping.

The new foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, is believed to be a close associate of Mr. Deng's right-hand man, Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, who has begun to put his own men into important posts.

Shortly before the announcement, Premier Zhao made the highest-level official comment on Sino-Soviet relations since Mr. Brezhnev's death last week.

He told visiting Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda that any improvement in Sino-Soviet ties depended on whether Moscow agreed to remove what he called its threat to China.

Some diplomats said the tone of Mr. Zhao's remarks contrasted with recent statements by Huang Hua, who hailed Mr. Brezhnev as an "outstanding statesman" after his death and said he was optimistic about future Sino-Soviet consultations when he returned to Peking Thursday.

Mr. Huang held 90 minutes of talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko while he was in Moscow.

Other diplomats said the remarks of both the premier and Mr. Huang were consistent with China's policy of trying to win concessions from the new Soviet leadership by dangling the carrot of a possible rapprochement.

Mr. Zhao listed the three main obstacles standing in the way of improved ties between the two Communist giants.

He told General Prem the Kremlin's deployment of large numbers of troops along the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders, its armed occupation of Afghanistan and its support of Vietnam in invading Kampuchea all constituted a threat to China.

During the past year, China has begun to move away from a pro-American stance towards a more neutral position between the two superpowers following a dispute with Washington over continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

The official Chinese agency quoted Mr. Zhao as criticising both Washington and Moscow for "hegemonism"—a term meaning a tendency to dominate others—but he criticised Moscow alone of the two superpowers for "expansionism."

FEATURES

Troops mark time in grim Falklands

By James Anderson
Reuter

PORT STANLEY, Falkland Islands — The 4,000 British servicemen on the Falkland Islands find Port Stanley a joyless outpost where the list of amenities that do not exist is exceeded only by the list of jobs to do.

Most of the troops spend a fair part of their leisure time counting the days of their four-to-six month tours. Their main consolation is that they do not have much leisure time.

"For an airman living in a tent at Stanley airfield," says Air Force Wing Commander Richard Kyle, "the most important thing is to be busy. The next is knowing when he's going home."

Before Argentine forces swept into Port Stanley last April and precipitated the Falklands war, this small port was home to about 900 people, a place without a traffic light, a restaurant, a laundry, a cinema, a supermarket or a snack bar.

To the residents, the changes brought by the new garrison seem dramatic—the noise of helicopters overhead, the clatter of lorries on the streets.

But for the servicemen, it remains a grim and quiet place, populated by folk whom he derisively calls "bobbies" after a notably

slow-witted character in a British television series.

A typical soldier's comment on the Falklands goes like this: "I think we were right to fight for this place. But as a piece of real estate, I wouldn't give you 10 pence for it."

Most strikingly, the colony is a place where women are in desperately short supply.

There are only about two dozen single women in the 20-30 age bracket in the whole of the Falklands and the scarcity was already a problem for young men in the islands before the war.

The regular loss of a few young women who each year married marines of a small garrison then stationed in the capital caused friction between civilians and the military and contributed to a slow decline of the colony's population, now about 1,800.

British commanders are acutely aware of the risk the garrison brings to the island community, and the danger which the isolation of the islands poses for the morale of their men, all professionals in Britain's all volunteer army.

The options they have for heading them off are severely limited, but they are determined to do their best.

"There was a marvelous way of life here, and it requires a delicate balance to try to preserve it," says

the military Commander, Major General David Thorne.

"We have to build our own camps, which will provide a degree of separation from the community and give us our own clubs and recreation facilities," General Thorne added.

"Then we can open our doors and let the islanders come to us if they want to, instead of us moving in on them."

But everything takes time. Construction supplies must be shipped 6,000 miles from Britain. The shortage of accommodation limits the number of engineers that can be put to work.

Improvement of the airfield, the clean-up of discard arms and ammunition and repair of Port Stanley's few kilometres of battered road take priority.

Diversified obstacles

The obstacles are even more severe for the private enterprise projects which administrators hope will spring up to serve the garrison and diversify the island economy.

"Sooner or later," says a visiting politician, "someone is bound to open up a fish and chips shop for the troops."

However no-one on the islands seems interested at the moment and outsiders are few and far bet-

ween. The only practical way to get here is by military planes and ships, on which space is closely budgeted.

British administrators hope that the resident population of the islands will start to grow soon, spurred by interest roused by the war, the opportunities offered by reconstruction and plans which may make it easier for immigrants to buy land.

Sir Rex Hunt, who was expelled as governor by the Argentines last April and is now called Civil Commissioner, hopes to attract 500 people in the next three years.

That would make the population somewhat larger than the permanent garrison, which is likely to number about 2,000.

Officials have received hundreds of letters from Britons interested in coming here, but it will be some months before there is anywhere for newcomers to live.

When immigration does become practical, administrators will look for applicants with capital or urgently needed skills.

And they will want married couples who will not aggravate the imbalance of the sexes. Single women will be eagerly welcomed though opportunities are likely to be limited.

Commanders, likewise, hope to bring a few married couples into the garrison for assignments which

need the continuity of a senior officer staying a year or more, and some servicewomen to do specialist jobs and to brighten the place up for the troops.

That may be possible when a village of 5-4 prefabricated houses arrives from Britain. Officials hope it will be up by the end of the year.

For the moment, the best-housed of the garrison are the 1,000-odd living on civilian ferries which have been hired by the navy and anchored in Stanley Bay.

The worst-off are anti-aircraft missile crews, living in bunkers overlooking the airport, airmen in tents beside the landing strip and soldiers camped in barren billets like the upper floor of the Port Stanley post office.

Around them, the mess of war has largely been cleared away.

The police station still gapes open where a British rocket blew away part of its roof and walls.

"You may think Stanley is a bit tatty around the edges," comments one engineer. "It's a hundred times better than it was five months ago."

When the biggest and most urgent jobs are completed, however, General Thorne knows that his garrison may face a growing problem of boredom, which is a greater threat to morale than demanding work in a funless place.



Transcarpathian section of the pipeline under construction

Singapore launches new productivity drive

By Kathryn Davies

SINGAPORE — Singapore's tiny population of 2.4 million is quite accustomed to the moral exhortations of its rulers, not least those of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. In recent years Singaporeans have been told to look after their clean and green city state (the Anti-Litter campaign), to speak nicely to paying guests (the Courtesy campaign) and, for the ethnic Chinese, to stop using Chinese dialects and start speaking Mandarin (the Speak-More-Mandarin Fewer Dialects campaign).

This time the key word is productivity. The aim is to persuade the multinationals, on whom Singapore's economic survival depends, to continue to expand their operations in the Republic, even if recession forces them to make cuts in other parts of the world. The productivity campaign is aimed at nothing less than a complete transformation of labour-management attitudes to each other and to their company.

A country which is currently registering a 5 per cent growth rate, which has largely tamed inflation (this year the rate is likely to be between 4 and 6 per cent) and which has virtually full employment might not seem to have too many problems.

For Singapore however, which, like its Asian neighbours (Mal-

aysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines) chalked up growth rates of between 7 and 10 per cent in the late 1970s, the current downturn is a shock to the system.

Singapore has felt the effects of world recession late in the day, but it is feeling them now. Apart from construction (boosted by the public housing sector and transport and communications) all areas of the economy showed lower growth rates in the first eight months of 1982.

The manufacturing sector is hit particularly hard and its problems are aggravated by a "iron" Singapore dollar and the official policy of pushing wages up by around 20 per cent for the past three years. "Some of the Singaporean manufacturers are having a hell of a job surviving," notes a local economist. "But the government isn't going to subsidise them with an under-valued dollar."

Expensive exports

Singapore's exposure to imported inflation is thus reduced but Dr. Tony Tan, minister of trade and industry, is concerned that the high value of the Singapore dollar is making exports too expensive. Dr. Tan says that the government will continue to intervene to moderate the strength of the dollar to reduce the adverse effect on domestic exports.

The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), effectively Singapore's central bank, appears

unconvinced, however, that the currency is the main reason behind Singapore's poorer trade performance.

Weakened demand in buyer countries — particularly in Britain, West Germany, Taiwan and China — has also contributed to the drop in domestic exports; figures show that the growth of domestic exports was 6 per cent in the first half of 1982, compared with 14 per cent in the same period last year.

The labour market is also exhibiting some effects of recession, although with around 100,000 guestworkers (about 10 per cent of workforce) the government has ensured a sizeable cushion of expendable labour before Singaporeans themselves feel the pinch.

Some economists question, however, whether in future the government's emphasis on technical education will produce too many candidates for jobs in manufacturing, which can only offer a quarter of total jobs available.

There is also the question of the rapidly widening wage differential between the well and poorly paid in Singapore, which Dr. Pang Eon Fong, head of the University of Singapore's Economic Research Unit, estimates at a ratio of 1:15 compared with 1:3 or 4 in the U.K. and 1:7 or 8 in the U.S.

Top salaries in the civil service are now around \$10,000 per month — greater than those of

ministers in the U.S. Cabinet. Not surprisingly, almost half last year's graduates took a job in the public sector.

The government does not yet have to worry seriously unemployment and argues that high salaries in the public sector are necessary to attract a sufficient level of talent. It must be said that senior civil servants are usually charged with two or three major activities at the same time.

The government is, however, planning to change the mechanism by which wage levels are decided in the private sector by moving away from direct government intervention in pay bargaining. Instead unions and management will be encouraged to move gradually in the direction of free collection bargaining.

Singapore unions are, in essence, government-controlled, so this is unlikely to lead to a sudden spate of higher wage demands. The government hopes instead that it will encourage companies to reward skilled workers and shed or retrain the unskilled.

New concept

More controversially, the government has now launched a massive propaganda effort to persuade Singapore's workers that their interests lie in increasing productivity — a concept about which they are seemingly sceptical. A national Quality Control (QC) circles movement, copied

from Japan, was launched two years ago: since then 500 QC circles have been registered and government ministries have set up 500 similar small groups, known as Work Improvement Teams.

At the beginning of November Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew launched National Productivity Month with a speech in which he noted that most Singaporeans still did not understand what productivity meant. "So long as workers believe that productivity is for the benefit of management to make bigger profits through workers working harder and smarter, we shall never succeed," said Mr. Lee.

The prime minister conceded that to persuade Singaporeans to be as productivity conscious as the average Japanese or Korean "may take 15 to 20 years." Privately, many Japanese in Singapore question whether, given Singapore's multi-cultural society, it can be done at all.

Some economists argue that more important ways of increasing productivity are systematic management changes and huge capital investments. A cautious note was sounded recently by Dr. Wong Kwei Chong, the minister of state for labour: "Workers may find QC circles interesting initially, especially when they are given the chance to express their feelings. The problem with most companies is how to sustain this interest."

— Financial Times news features.

Soviet gas heads for Europe

In January 1984 the Siberian gas will reach Western Europe. It will be transported by the Urengoi-Uzhgorod gasmain. The construction of the world's largest gasmain 4,500 kilometres-long started in the spring of 1982.

The transcontinental pipeline will come across one half of the USSR's territory, about 600 rivers, including the Ob in Siberia, Volga, Don and Dnieper in the European part of the Soviet Union. The line's section that is to run beyond the polar circle, with its permafrost, forests and swamps, appears to be the most labour-consuming. One fourth of the line will lie across 10 regions of the Ukrainian SSR.

A special equipment, installed on board the Soviet satellites and orbital stations, was used to work out the gasmain's way. A detailed picture was taken of a vast territory of optimal "corridor" with minimum of natural obstacles. The route chosen by computers, was slightly corrected by specialists on the spot.

The use of the outspace photography not merely minimized the time of projecting but also provided for rapid construction. Rectification was stipulated of the land damaged by the trenches dug for pipes.

The gasmain is to transport 40 milliard cubic metres of natural gas annually. This annual amount is only several tenths of one per cent of the Urengoi gas deposit reserves. The gigantic gas stream will rush in the pipes, 1.5 metre in diameter, under the pressure of 75 atmospheres, provided by 40 compressor plants equipped with 25-megawatt gas pumping installations. Dozens of thousands of skilled, experienced workers, technicians and engineers are engaged in the construction, dubbed "the project of the century" in the West. The average age of the workers is 30 years.

The gas-laying works are going on simultaneously at various sections of the line. The length of pipes welded by now totals over 1,000 kilometres. Decisive actions are to be taken when winter frosts lock the Tyumen swamps, impassable in the summer time.

The Urengoi gas will cover the distance between Urengoi and Uzhgorod (4,500 kilometres) for 100 hours.

The gasmain is constructed on the basis of the Soviet technology: pipe layers, the "Tyumen" cross-country vehicles; the "Sever-1" welding equipment.

In the polar section of the line 300 kilometres of many-layer,

high-pressure pipes will be. The unique pipes were designed by the Soviet Union.

Two thousand kilometres of line are scheduled to be constructed by the end of December. The Soviet workers have gained substantial experience in this. The Urengoi-Moscow gasmain (1,500 kilometres) was laid one year's time. In comparison took the United States 6 years to lay a 1,300 kilometre pipeline in similar conditions of Alaska.

Comfortable settlements, good-looking houses, schools, shops and sports complexes, built along the line with the construction of the gasmain. Good conditions provide for labour.

The Five Year-Plan (1985-1989) envisages construction of five more large gasmains, a from that of Urengoi-Uzhgorod from the country's north to central regions of the USSR. Total spendings for these projects will surpass those allocated for construction of the Kama works, Baikal-Amur Railway, Volga auto works, and Volgograd engineering works ("Ammash") added together.

— Fotokhronika Ti

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

05:30 Koran
05:50 Cartoons
06:15 Little Hands
06:30 Move in on
06:30 Local Programme
07:30 Agricultural Programme
08:30 News in Arabic
08:30 Arabic Series
09:30 Interview on the Apollo Space Programme
10:30 Arabic Play
11:00 News in Arabic
11:10 Arabic Play

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:30 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 Comedy
09:00 Doctor
09:30 Saturday Variety Show
10:00 News in English
10:15 Feature Film

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & party on 9560 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Pop Session
09:30 News Bulletin
10:00 Music Time
10:30 Concert Hour
10:30 News Summary
11:00 Jordan Weekly
11:30 Special Feature
11:30 News Summary
11:30 Great Books of Islam
12:00 News Bulletin
12:30 Top Twenty
13:00 Date with a Star
13:30 News Summary
14:00 Classical Concert
14:30 News Summary
15:00 First Spin
15:30 News Summary
16:00 Country Music
16:30 News Headlines, Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 Before the Rock Set in 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 British Press Review 07:15 About Britain 07:30 New Ideas 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsday 08:30 Album Time 09:00 World News 09:05 News about Britain 09:15 From the Weekends 09:20 Classical Record Review 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections 10:15 Star Profile 10:30 The Goon Show 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Science in Action 12:15 What's New 12:30 Just a Minute 13:00 World News 13:05 News About Britain 13:15 About Britain 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsworld 14:15 Skyline Goes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Commentary 15:15 Network U.K. 15:30 The Other Side of Silence 16:00 They Write the Songs 16:30 Fiesta 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Saturday Special 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Saturday Special 19:00 News Summary 19:42 Saturday Special 19:09 Book Choice 19:15 The Magic of... 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:05 News About Britain 20:15 Radio Newsworld 20:30 The Fighting Cock 21:00 World News 22:00 Commentary 22:15 Good Book 22:30 Segments Rising 23:30 People and Politics 24:00 World News 24:05 From Our Own Correspondent 00:30 News Ideas 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary 01:15 Letterbox 01:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and This Week 17:30 Press Conference USA 18:00 Special English: News, Words, and Their Stories. Features: Short Stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 Weekend 20:00 Special English 20:30 New York, New York 21:00 News and This Week 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 Special English: new/words and their stories 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Ecology in Action, at the French Cultural Centre.
* Architecture and Town Planning, book exhibition at the British Council.
* Jazz Now, at the American Centre.
* Paintings by Farouk Lambar, at the American Centre.

FILMS

* La Griffe et la Dent, at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.
* The Adventures of Baron Von Trenck (Episode 4)
* Russian Roulette, at the Goethe Institute at 8:00 p.m.
* Snow White and Rose Red, children's film, at the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf in Salt. At 7:00 p.m.

SERMON

* Propet Wehrmann talks to German-speaking children at the Goethe Institute from 4:00-6:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

JORDAN NATIONAL GALLERY: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munazzah, Jabal Lawweideh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 815261.

SERVICE CLUBS

Leons Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Leons Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Jabal Amman Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Assumption International Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Lawweideh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 71751.
Assumption International Church (Inter-denominational): means at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:45 Fajr
06:10 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:21 Dhuhur
14:15 'Asr
16:24 Maghreb
17:59 'Isha

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
08:55 Agaba (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:25 Karachi, Dubai (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:50 Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)
16:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:50 Belgrade, Istanbul (RJ)
17:05 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
18:05 Rome (Alitalia)
18:20 Athens (GA)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
19:30 Baghdad (IR)
20:30 Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)
20:40 Beirut (MEA)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
00:30 Cairo (RJ)
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)
01:45 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:40 Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:45 Beirut, Paris (AF)
07:50 Cairo (EA)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:30 Athens (GA)
11:55 Athens, Zurich (SR)
12:00 Paris, London (RJ)
12:05 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
17:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:30 Baghdad (RJ)
18:45 Beirut (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)
19:00 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (GA)

FOR THE TRAVELLER

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell-buy rates in J.S.
Belgian franc 72.9 / 73.3
Dutch guilder 130 / 130.8
Egyptian guinea 345 / 350
French franc 50 / 50.3
Iraqi dinar 628 / 635
Italian lire (for 100) 24.5 / 24.7
Japanese yen (for 100) 136 / 136.8
Kuwaiti dinar 1223.8 / 1224.3
Lebanese lira 88.5 / 89.2
Omani rial 1050.3 / 1057.3
Qatari riyal 100 / 104.3
Saudi riyal 105.8 / 106.1
Swedish crown 48.2 / 48.5
Swiss franc 165.9 / 166.9
Syrian lira 62.8 / 63.5
U.A.E. dirham 99.2 / 99.5
U.K. sterling pound 586.8 / 590.3
U.S. dollar 363.5 / 365.5
W. German mark 141.3 / 142.1

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy to cloudy, with a possibility of thunder showers, especially in the northern part. Winds will be southeasterly moderate freshening at times. In Agaba it will be partly cloudy, and the winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C
Amman 9/16
Agaba 14/26
Deserts 8/19
Jordan Valley 17/23

Yesterday's high temperature readings:
Amman 19, Agaba 29. Humidity readings:
Amman 37 per cent, Agaba 28 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22230
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 36381-2
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malbas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 66471-4
Shmeisani Hospital 669131-5
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Munasser Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahl, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Munasser 77101-9
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marja 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Ali Al-Zamil 94121

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in J.S. per kg.
Apple (African) 240 / 200
Apple (American) 240 / 200
Apple (Double Red) 220 / 180
Apple (Golden) 220 / 160
Apple (

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ministry to take part in UNESCO seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Development Ministry will participate in a seminar on telecommunications media planning scheduled to begin in Tunis Monday. During the six-day seminar, the participants will discuss ways of supporting population programmes and programmes involving the role of women in the development of the country. The seminar is organised by the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO) in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Jordan to attend meeting on transit pact

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will participate in the meeting of a technical committee supervising the implementation of transit agreements to be held in Tunis Monday. Participants in the three-day meeting will discuss problems resulting from the application of the agreement among the Arab countries and ways of resolving these problems. The aim of the agreement is to develop economic ties among Arab League states and regulate the transport of commodities among them, Director of transport at the Transport Ministry Ya'qoub Haddad said.

New member for Chamber of Commerce

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Amman Chamber of Commerce Thursday requested Abdul Aziz Salhab to take over as member of the board in succession to Hassan Zakariya, who resigned. Mr. Salhab won the majority of votes next to the last winning member in the elections for the term 1982-83.

Malhas, Asfour meet Chinese envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas discussed Thursday with the ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Amman ways of establishing health cooperation between the two countries. They agreed to exchange medical information and expertise between the two countries. Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour also discussed with the ambassador ways of developing trade between the two countries and the possibility of increasing Jordanian phosphate, potash and chemical fertiliser exports to China.

Investors visit Sahab Industrial Estate

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Estates Corporation, in cooperation with the Amman Chambers of Commerce and Industry organised Thursday a visit of the member of the two chambers and a group of industrialists and businessmen to the Sahab Industrial Estate. The trip was aimed at acquainting Jordanian industrialists and businessmen with the significance of the project whose goal is to render support and encouragement to the industrial sector in Jordan.

Zarqa Municipality committee meets

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa Municipality committee met Thursday presided over by committee Chairman Nofan Al Humud. It discussed municipality tasks and its present and future plans. It also elected Faysal Al Sarayreh deputy chairman of the committee.

Soviet Red Cross official expected

AMMAN (Petra) — The president of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Society is expected to arrive in Amman Dec. 16 leading an official delegation for a week-long visit to Jordan at the invitation of the National Committee of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society. The guest delegation will have talks with Jordanian Red Crescent Society President Ahmad Abu Qourah and other officials on ways of strengthening cooperation and coordination between the two societies.

3 petrol station owners charged

AMMAN (J.T.) — Officials at the Specifications and Standardisation Department at the Ministry of Industry and Trade said Thursday that owners of three gasoline stations in Amman have been referred to the military court on charges of selling adulterated petrol. The department last week referred the owners of two other gasoline stations to the military court on the same charges.

Zarqa schools form parents councils

ZARQA (Petra) — Government schools in the Zarqa District has begun forming parents councils to create more cooperation between the home and the school. Each council is composed of chairman and 10 members.

Ghor Al Mazra'h elections on Feb. 13

KARAK (Petra) — Municipal elections in Ghor Al Mazra'h will take place on Feb. 13, 1982. The District governor of Ghor Al Safi decided to form a committee to register the names of voters and to prepare the necessary lists for the elections. The committee will begin its work Saturday.

Land revenues increase in 1982

AMMAN (Petra) — The revenues in October 1982 of the Land and Survey Department totalled JD 2,400,000 compared to JD 1,290,000 on the same month the year before, officials at the department said Thursday.

Madaba emergency committees meet

MADABA (Petra) — Emergency committees for Madaba Municipality and the directorates of the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) and the Transport Department were formed during a meeting held on Thursday requested Madaba Civil Defence Centre to train students on various matters of public safety and first-aid. It also requested Madaba Municipality and other municipal and rural councils in the district to act quickly for the maintenance of the sewerage network. It was also decided during the meeting to form a medical team to be supplied with an ambulance from the district health directorate to participate with the civil defence committee in coping with every emergency.

Delegates leave for AOSM meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The technical committee on terminology of the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) will open a two-day meeting in Damascus Sunday. The committee will be discussing translations prepared by the AOSM for a number of standardised terms recently assessed by an international committee. Mrs. Muna Muhyar of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Standardisation and Metrology Directorate and Mrs. Maisoon Omar Wahbi of the AOSM left Amman for Damascus Thursday to take part in the meeting.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan meets citizens during a tour of the Regent made Thursday to various villages (Petra photo).

Hassan calls for modern farming

AJLOUN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent, Thursday visited Shafal Ghor where he toured 12 Ajloun District villages.

The Crown Prince, who has launched a programme of visiting villages in the Kingdom in order to acquaint himself with their situation and needs, stressed the need for exploitation of farmland on modernised basis to increase

productivity. He also called for the preservation of forest areas and planting fruit-bearing trees in the space areas available.

Prince Hassan pointed out that the purpose of his visits is to get acquainted with people's need to outline a comprehensive perspective of their development.

Thursday's tour covered the villages of Ossarah, Baoun, Ish-

tafeina, Deirel Maudieh, Al Hashimieh, Halawah, Khirbitel Wahadnah, Rajib, Al Sakheeh, Al Souq and Balace.

The Prince was accompanied on his tour by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Momani, the European Economic Community (EEC) representative in Amman and several leading officials from Irbid Governorate.

Iraqi minister, Suheimat visit Aqaba Port and industries

AQABA (Petra) — Iraqi Transport Minister Abdul Jabbar Al Assadi and Jordanian Transport Minister Ali Suheimat toured various industrial installations in Aqaba Friday.

The two ministers were briefed on recent expansion of Aqaba Port. Mr. Assadi praised the advanced standard achieved by the Aqaba Ports Corporation in using modern equipment in loading and unloading of goods arriving and departing at the port.

The two ministers also visited garages of the Joint Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company, and were briefed by the company's director general on the methods of work used by the company in transporting goods from Aqaba to various adjoining areas.

The two ministers also visited the chemical fertilisers complex and inspected the progress of work there. They were briefed by specialists on the modern methods used by the plant in processing raw materials and producing chemical fertilisers.

Booklet to be published on tourist, historic sites

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Tal said on Thursday that the ministry will soon publish a booklet on tourist, antiquity and historic sites in the country with the aim of preserving and protecting them.

During a meeting he headed of the Coordination and Planning Committee at the Ministry, Dr. Tal said students visits to the tourist and antiquity sites is an essential element in developing the sense of national belonging and a contribution to acquainting the citizens with the history of their country and unique touristic characteristics.

Dr. Tal added that "we should pay more attention to these tourist sites by guiding the students educationally when they visit these places."

The committee also approved suggestions by the rural development centre in M'addi after introducing some amendments to its articles.

Education Ministry Secretary-General Abdul Latif Arabiyat said the aim of the centre is to "contribute to raising the efficiency and effectiveness of manpower employed at the various rural development plans in the Jordan Valley."

The committee also approved a plan suggested by the Jordanian Red Crescent Society aimed at training students on first-aid, civil defence, rescue and helping needy students as well as supervising health committees at educational institutions.

New cement unit starts production

AMMAN (Petra) — A newly installed cement production line at the Jordanian Cement Factories Company started operation last Wednesday, according to Mr. Shawkat Shool, director general of the company.

Mr. Shool said that the production of the new line will increase gradually up to a maximum capacity of 3,000 tonnes per day. This could be achieved by Feb. 18, Mr. Shool said.

Industrial productivity seminar planned

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A seminar on "The Role of Productivity in the Development of Industrial Work" will be held during Nov. 22 - 25 at the Chamber of Industry in Amman.

The aim of the four-day seminar, which is organised by the Chamber of Industry in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), is "to find means and ways to raise the level of productivity in Jordan."

Mr. Ali Dajani, director of the chamber told the Jordan Times. He added that productivity "is the game of the century" and it is a kind of a contest between the developing countries in the field of commercial productivity and services.

"In our aspiration to upgrade

our individual efficiency and enhance our industrial production and services we have decided to delve into this intricate field of productivity and as a first step this seminar is organised," Mr. Dajani said.

He clarified that optimum industrial production could be reached with the commodities available through utilising available resources and manpower in Jordan.

"Elements to increase productivity are encouraged by the general economic climate, economic legislation and an earnest desire of the human being to excel himself," Mr. Dajani said.

"We can improve it at a rather low ebb but we have no alternative to play a role to whatever extent possible in this game of the century."

The seminar, however, will cover a number of important subjects on general management, training of middle management and production management.

He added that one of the main aims of the ILO is to foster the concept of productivity and to find ways and means to measure productivity levels for the purpose of comparison at the level of manufacturers and of the individuals as a whole.

"Being aware of the importance of productivity we will concentrate on the synthesis of productivity its evaluation and find solutions to improve the national productivity," Mr. Dajani said.

He concluded that the seminar will be a local preliminary level which will be followed by future seminars to be attended by experts specialised in this field.

Dudin leaves for AOAD council meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Dudin Thursday headed a Jordanian delegation to take part in Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) Council meeting held in Sanaa, the Yemen Arab Republic.

Mr. Dudin said the council will be discussing a variety of topics related to the organisation's budget and its programmes and plans for 1983.

A draft plan prepared by Jordan for pan-Arab agricultural cooperation is to be considered by the council.

The financing of AOAD projects will be supplied by some of the Arab member-states. AOAD Council consists of ministers of agriculture in Arab countries.

The Jordanian delegation to the meeting includes the technical adviser and the director of the Economic and Planning Department at the ministry.

Pakistani universities alumni club honours new ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — The Alumni Club of Pakistani University Students Friday gave a reception in honour of new Pakistani Ambassador to Jordan Ihsan Rasheed and his wife.

Club President Fawzi Al Samhoury welcomed the new ambassador and wished success in his assignment in serving the Jordanian and Pakistani people.

The ambassador replied by praising the relations between the two countries and the existing cooperation between them in the cultural and economic fields. He also praised the efforts of the club management and promised continued support of the club to enable it to achieve its goals.

2nd phase of construction starts at Yarmouk University buildings

IRBID (Petra) — Work of the second phase of installations of Yarmouk University's main site began Thursday.

University President Adnan Badran said that the second phase is expected to be completed within 30 months and includes the construction of buildings for an engineering school and its laboratories on an area of 960,000 square metres.

Dr. Badran added that public services buildings will also be constructed in the second phase and this includes a central kitchen, laundry, main warehouses, maintenance workshops, a fuel and car maintenance station, water heaters, and fire engines on an area of 27,000 square metres. The cost of the second phase of construction is estimated at JD 32,760,000.

Talhouni lauds Yugoslav support for Arab causes

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talhouni gave a dinner banquet on Thursday in honour of a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation currently visiting Jordan.

Speaking at the banquet, Mr. Talhouni said that visits exchanged between His Majesty King Hussein and the late Yugoslavian President, Josip Broz Tito, have laid down the foundations of friendship between the two countries.

Mr. Talhouni praised Yugoslavia's stand in support of Arab issues at international quarters.

"Jordan was the first country to respond favourably to the peace initiatives by accepting United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 and subsequent initiatives and resolutions with the aim of achieving peace in this area and restoring rights to its legitimate owners, including the return of Palestinians to their homes and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil," he said.

Mr. Talhouni said every time the Arabs move one step forward towards peace "Israel places obstacles in its way by applying the policy of annexation, the confiscation of land and the eva-

cuation of Arab residents from their land. The latest Israeli action was the barbaric invasion of Lebanon and killing innocent people in Sabra and Shatila camps."

"The Arab peace plan adopted by the recent Fez summit conference was accepted and appreciated by various delegations which participated in the meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference (in Rome)," he said.

The chairman of the Yugoslav delegation, Nikola Knazec, replied to Mr. Talhouni's speech by expressing his "satisfaction" for the talks he had with Jordanian officials. He said: "We must always seek to strengthen friendship between our two countries, and we pin great hopes on our visit to this area which is looking forward for resolving the Palestinian issue."

He said Jordan has a "great role to play in resolving the Palestinian issue" and that Yugoslavia will continue to support Arab issues.

The Yugoslav delegation left Amman on Friday at the end of its

four-day visit during which it met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and had talks with high-ranking officials on economic relations and issues of joint interest.

Mr. Knazec said prior to his departure that views were identical on several international issues discussed. "We will try through our contacts with the non-aligned states to make more efforts to explain the just Arab views. Furthermore, there will be coordination between Jordan and Yugoslavia during the non-aligned summit which is to be held in India next March."

Replying to questions by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, he said the joint Jordanian-Yugoslav economic cooperation committee will meet in Amman next March to regulate commercial protocols concluded between the two countries in previous years.

"Yugoslavia will import half a million tonnes of Jordanian phosphates next year," he said.

Mr. Talhouni, who saw off the delegation at Amman Airport, said agreement was reached with the delegation to coordinate efforts between the two sides in the conferences of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, particularly on Middle Eastern and Palestinian issues.



Members of the visiting Yugoslav parliamentary delegation speak with news reporters Friday as Jordan's Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talhouni (centre) listens (Petra photo).

Jordan attends conference on missing people

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian Red Crescent Society Executive Committee member Muafiq Al Fawwaz Al Zubi Thursday returned to Amman after heading a Jordanian delegation to a seminar held in Geneva by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on missing people following wars and natural disasters.

Dr. Zubi said the seminar was in compliance with a resolution reached by the 24th international conference of the ICRC held in Manila last year. The seminar urged world governments to support the activities of the ICRC in setting up national committees, and establishing national information centres to undertake searching operations for the missing, Dr. Zubi added.

The seminar also considered the best ways for launching searching

campaigns for the missing, particularly after wars and disasters, and the assessment of a unified forms and a modern scientific code of communication among national committees and the ICRC, Dr. Zubi clarified.

He added that Jordan's participation in the seminar was "of great consequence, as the Jordanian delegation was the only channel through which the Arab citizens in the Israeli-occupied territories could convey their appeals and relay their sufferings under the inhuman repressive measures of the Zionist occupation."

Students visit armour school

AMMAN (Petra) — A team of Yarmouk University students and teaching staff visited Thursday the Royal Armour School and was briefed on its tasks and duties. They saw specimens of weapons used by the Jordanian Armed Forces.

They also visited the Royal Engineering School and heard a briefing from the school commandant on the school's tasks and duties.

At the end of the visit, they saw some field applications such as bridge building and mine planting and detonation.

Vocational training director to attend ALESCO seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — Vocational Training Institute Director Munthir Al Masri Friday left Amman for Damascus to attend a seminar on training of technical and vocational teachers in the Arab World.

Mr. Masri said in a pre-departure statement that he will submit to the seminar a paper on supervising practical training programmes. The paper will deal with goals of training and methods and management of workshops used for vocational training purposes as well as the patterns of training in plants and supervising them.

The seminar, which is being organised by the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO), will begin in Damascus Saturday. A number of Arab experts on vocational training will participate in the five-day seminar.

Ministry holds coordination talks with Vocational Training Institute

AMMAN (Petra) — The under-secretary at the Ministry of Social Development Thursday discussed with the director of the Vocational Training Institute aspects of coordination and cooperation between the ministry and the institute in the field of training adolescents and the disabled and members of charitable societies. They also discussed the possibility of having the institute supervise activities of vocational training activities at the ministry's centres by drawing up training programmes, organising workshops and giving certificates to the trainees who received vocational training at the ministry's centres.

Vocational Training Institute Director Munthir Al Masri said that the aim of the step is to coordinate activities of the institute and the ministry.

Jordan Times

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'A problem of... thought'

SUGGESTIONS by a senior Israeli official Friday that the U.S. secretary of state is confused over his criticism of Israel's purge of West Bank university teachers indicate that the Begin government remains strongly opposed to any peace move from Washington that entails restraint on the part of Israel.

When Secretary Shultz told a Washington press conference that the Israeli policy of demanding from foreign lecturers in Palestinian universities on the West Bank to sign a pledge not to support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was "a problem of... freedom of thought", he must have also had in mind that such an action can only further undermine the confidence of Palestinians and others whom the United States hopes to attract to future negotiations on the Middle East conflict.

To that end Mr. Shultz is not confused. Nor can he be ignoring the fact that overall negotiations for Mideast peace should

not be sidetracked by talks over Lebanon and Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, while Israel continues its Judaisation programme there.

Perhaps, Mr. Shultz is well aware that vocal criticism of Israeli policies alone is not enough to bring about a change in Israeli attitudes. And he may still think that cuts in economic aid against the Jewish state would be fruitless and could backfire. For this reason, we expect the U.S. administration to go beyond finding words and withholding action in the course of trying to move ahead with the peace process.

We do not want to speculate on how the Americans choose to do it, but we do know that it is within their power to make Israel accept that they too have interests and concerns to be protected and served, even if that meant putting pressure on their Israeli friends. The Arabs, we say, cannot wait for ever.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: A timely visit to rally Turkish support

His Majesty King Hussein's official visit to Turkey is in consistent with Jordan's active drive to rally international support for the Palestinian cause, and aims at strengthening existing good ties between Jordan and Turkey.

The warm welcome the King was accorded on arriving in Ankara expressed by newly-elected President Evren and high-ranking Turkish officials stands out as evidence of the special relationship that links the two countries in particular, and Arab-Turkish relations in general.

Such special ties have been and will continue to be an important component of the Turkish attitude towards the Palestinian question.

Turkey is justifiably expected to take part in

international efforts to establish genuine peace in the region, and to exert pressure on Israel to abandon its aggressive policies and attitudes.

On the other hand, Turkey's participation in the effort for ending the Iran-Iraq war will definitely be an effective factor of great consequence in bringing the war to an end and restoring peace in the Gulf speedily, a matter that would facilitate preserving the region from external intervention.

King Hussein's visit to Turkey will certainly open new avenues for enhanced Jordanian-Turkish cooperation, and Arab-Turkish coordination. The outcome will definitely serve common goals of the two nations, and promote chances for restoring peace and maintaining stability in the region.

Arab-Turkish relations at the political, cultural and economic levels.

The King's visit, in addition to its bilateral aspect, also aims at considering the situation and aspirations in the region. The Iranian-Iraqi war enters its 26th month, and its outcome refers to the size of human and material losses.

The continuation of the war could result in complete destabilisation of the situation in the region. Turkey's balanced relationship with the two warring factions could have a positive impact on bringing the war to an end. The Jordanian present move could invigorate such a Turkish role.

Al Dustour: Turkish role--most essential

His Majesty King Hussein started his official visit to Turkey Thursday. The past three decades have witnessed tireless effort made by Jordan and its leadership to strengthen Jordanian-Turkish relations as well as Arab-Turkish ties.

Turkey is not simply a Muslim neighbour. The historical ties that linked Arab and Turkish nations through the centuries with frequent developments the Middle East have created mutual interests and common goals.

Turkey's intermediary position between the Arab World and Europe, in addition to its sincere support of the Arab cause, the Palestinian question in particular, necessitate strengthening

Reagan lifts trade sanctions

The long arm of American law

By Peter Kenyon
 Reuter

LONDON — President Reagan's lifting of sanctions against the Soviet Siberian natural gas pipeline will not dispel fears in Western Europe about the intrusion of U.S. law into European business dealings.

But the president's action has provided the cue which senior West European officials have been awaiting to tackle the underlying question of extra-territoriality — how far abroad the long arm of U.S. law can extend. They say it will take radical rethinking to end threats of Washington trying to impose U.S. law on subsidiaries of American companies abroad and firms using U.S.-licensed technology.

They want international talks on the problem of extra-territoriality, which they say is putting U.S. business interests overseas at risk. "It's no use the U.S. playing God," one European official said. "There are no tablets of stone inscribed with international laws."

The issue was highlighted by protests in Britain, France, West Germany and Italy when Mr. Reagan, seeking to punish Moscow for martial law in Poland, last June extended sanctions on U.S. firms supplying equipment for the Siberian gas pipeline to European companies with U.S. licences.

The president lifted the sanctions last Saturday in return for an agreement with its European allies — although France said it was not a party to any accord — on

limiting subsidised credit and advanced technology to the Soviet Union.

Not the only one

But the pipeline case, although the most contentious, was not the only U.S. attempt to uphold its laws abroad. In recent years, experts said, the United States had tried to impose its financial and commodity market regulations abroad, subpoena documents and impose damages, as well as seeking to enforce economic sanctions on other countries through

U.S. subsidiaries and foreign licencees, as in the pipeline case.

Experts in Washington said the problem was rooted in the emergency of the United States as the world's leading economy and one of the world's most legalistic countries.

Faced with the growth of multinational companies and pressures such as the Arab boycott of companies dealing with Israel, U.S. administrations felt obliged to enforce tough U.S. antitrust regulations on American firms abroad, they added.

Europeans pinpoint the U.S. "effects doctrine", whereby the United States seeks to apply its law to companies dealing overseas if economic effects of their activity are felt in the U.S., as a root cause.

West European officials say tension created in the Western alliance by the pipeline issue has shown the need for a rethink, and U.S. officials admit a need to negotiate a better system. One senior European official said: "The time is right to work out a broad-based strategy to turn the tide of U.S. opinion."

One spur to U.S. re-

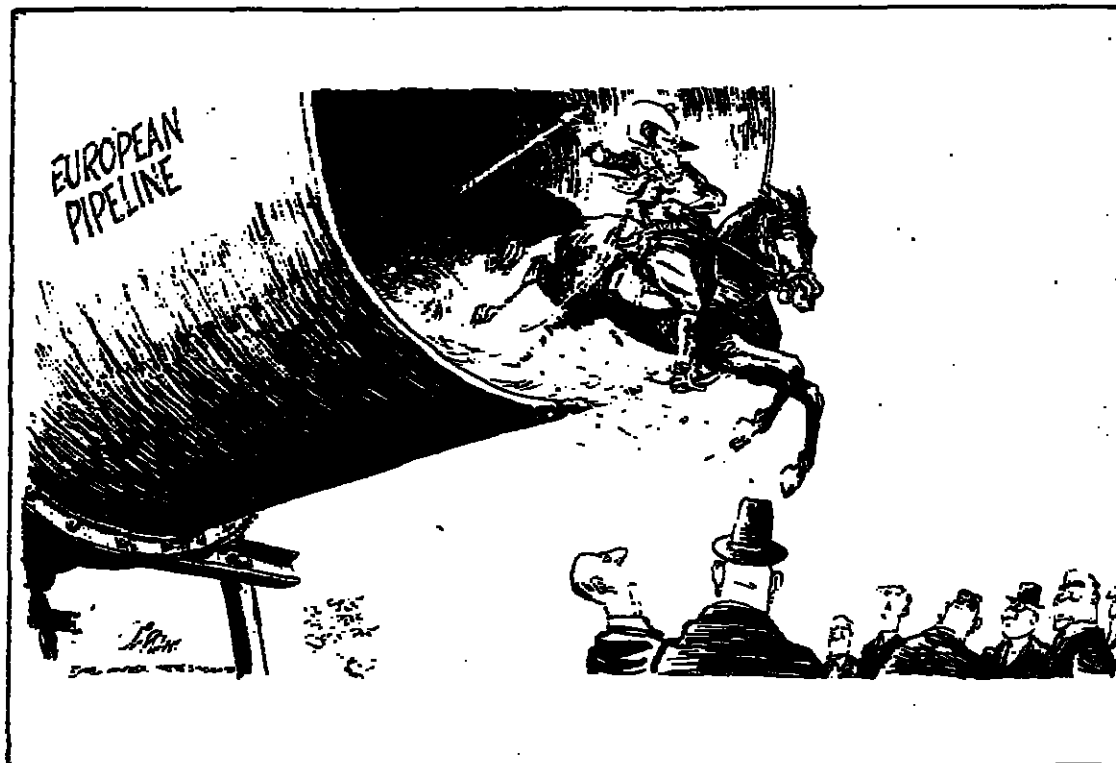
consideration of the issue could be potential damage to U.S. business and political interests. Britain's international trade minister, Peter Rees, said last month that extension of U.S. jurisdiction abroad would cause hostility to U.S. investment, "damaging alike to the U.S. and to countries like Britain which have welcomed that investment."

West German industry fears the extension of U.S. sanctions to European firms could threaten industrial cooperation. European firms were likely to go to other sources of technology rather than expose themselves to U.S. political pressure, a German industry and trade association spokesman said.

Italian officials said a billion-dollar chemicals and coal joint venture between U.S. Occidental Petroleum Corporation and Italy's state-owned ENI group could be in jeopardy because of the pipeline issue.

The threat of export controls being imposed under U.S. law was a factor in a ruling by Britain's monopolies commission last year against a proposed takeover by an American company of a British engineering plant, officials said.

Such damage to U.S. interests meant business leaders might be more willing to press for change without fear of being accused of being unpatriotic, Washington experts said. They said the issue would go under the spotlight next year with the expiry of the U.S. export administration act of 1977, which enabled the administration to impose pipeline sanctions.



Eanes challenges the 'Gang of four'

By Richard Wells
 Reuter

LISBON — The fear that Portugal's soldier-president could launch his own party to challenge the four which have virtually monopolised politics since the 1974 revolution has long haunted Lisbon politicians.

For years, President Antonio Ramalho Eanes kept them guessing. Now they are sure it is just a matter of time. The turning-point came when the 47-year-old general projected himself in a speech last week as the main political alternative to the ruling democratic alliance.

President Eanes staked his claim to leadership of the opposition, giving notice that he planned to obstruct the legislation of Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão's government. That the coalition parties should protest was to be expected. That the Socialist opposition should call for his resignation showed how much the president is feared by non-communists as a threat to the traditional party system.

General Eanes was elected for his first term solely because he was the leader of a November 1975 'counter-coup' by moderate off-

icers, which had crushed the revolutionary left. The soldiers gave up their remaining supervisory powers over politics when a new constitution abolishing the council of the revolution was introduced on Oct. 31, but the president can still dissolve parliament and dismiss the government when he judges that the "normal functioning of democratic institutions" is at risk.

In his televised speech, General Eanes argued that the new constitution had made it difficult for independents to have a say in politics, and added that this "might make it advisable or even necessary to find new forms or organised political expression."

If political parties, government and parliament failed to answer the needs of the people, he said, "I am sure other democratic solutions and new political realities will arise."

I will not refuse my contribution," the president added. Portugal's parties are used to the obscure language in which General Eanes has always couched his political thoughts, but the speech left them with no doubts about his intentions.

The Socialist Party, which supported the president's election in 1976 and again in 1980 for lack of

a viable candidate of its own, issued a statement saying Portugal did not need "pseudo-Messias."

Strung by General Eanes' hints that the Socialists were not a true political alternative, it said a head of state elected as an independent should not turn into a party leader or encourage the formation of a party. In private, Socialist leader and former Prime Minister Mario Soares compares him to the late Argentine populist leader, General Juan Domingo Peron. This is strong language, but of all the traditional political chiefs, Mr. Soares has most to fear from a presidential party.

General Eanes tried for a long time to bring the Socialists together with the Social Democratic Party (PSD), arguing that only a centre bloc could guarantee political stability. But the Socialists and the Social Democrats are both now weakened by deep splits and his advocates believe a movement which supported General Eanes could steal the centre vote from the two biggest parties.

Communist support

The only ones who are not afraid of a presidential party are the pro-Soviet Communists. General

Eanes was elected on an anti-communist ticket in 1976, but the party backed him as the only remaining military link with the 1974 leftwing revolution, and has since stuck closely to him.

Alvaro Cunhal, the hardline Communist leader who controls 40 of the 250 seats in parliament, says a new party is needed to fill a vacuum in Portuguese politics. Local elections on Dec. 12 could give the president his cue for launching his political project. They should show whether Mr. Soares has really lost the support of the Socialist electorate, as the general's supporters claim.

They should also help establish the balance of forces in the Democratic Alliance, where Mr. Balsemão's PSD is an increasingly uneasy partner of the Christian Democrats (CDS). The government insists that the results will not affect the mandate of parliament, where the alliance has a clear if unruly majority until the next general elections in 1984.

The constitution bars General Eanes from seeking a third consecutive term when this one expires in 1985, but it does not seem to be political ambition which pushes him.

In speeches on his numerous provincial trips his message is

often one of disgust at the way the politicians bicker in Lisbon while the people of Western Europe's poorest and most backward country continue in much the same condition as the 1974 revolution found them.

The results of the presidential elections showed his support for a "traditional party" and he was in fact elected by a bigger majority than the Democratic Alliance.

This seems to have strengthened his feeling that he is the only man who could provide a centrist political alternative should the divided alliance collapse and the weakened Socialists be unable to form a viable government. He is one of the few men who publicly express concern about the political and social impact of Portugal's economic crisis, which gives all the signs of coming to a crunch next year.

Critics of General Eanes say his party would not work because he draws his support from too many disparate factions, stretching from big capitalists to Marxists. But should the crisis actually emerge, as foreseen by the military when they withdrew from the political arena last month, that kind of support could be exactly what would be required.

Difficult negotiations with the IMF

Argentina: Bumpy road back to democracy

By Robert Powell
 Reuter

BUENOS AIRES — President Reynaldo Bignone is having increasing difficulty in coping with Argentina's external debt crisis and keeping the country firmly on the road back to democracy. Over the past few weeks, difficulties have apparently arisen in Argentina's negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a \$2 billion loan package, intended to act as a cornerstone for refinancing the country's \$37 billion foreign debt.

The military government regards an agreement with the IMF as essential to obtain further credit from foreign banks and secure the rescheduling of a glut of interest payments due soon. The government has suffered embarrassment at home and abroad following the discovery of hundreds of unmarked graves in suburban cemeteries around Buenos Aires.

The graves are believed to contain the remains of people who disappeared during an armed forces campaign against leftist guerrillas in the 1970s. The governments of France, Italy, Spain and West Germany have issued lists of their nationals missing in

Argentina. Argentina's missing people is one of the main issues discussed by the junta of army, navy and air force commanders in working out the guidelines it will set President Bignone for negotiating with the country's political parties, according to military sources.

The armed forces are anxious to prevent any further inquiry into the methods used to suppress the guerrilla movements, including the circumstances under which up to 30,000 people disappeared with no official explanation, the sources said. They also wish to prevent investigations into how the Falklands (Malvinas) conflict with Britain was handled and any probe into the massive growth of Argentina's foreign debt under military rule, they added.

Guarantee

The military sources said that if the political parties agreed to these conditions there would be a firm armed forces guarantee to restore democracy by the target date of 1984.

However, the Peronists, radicals and Argentina's other main parties have publicly rejected any agreement with the armed forces

that would limit the freedom of action of a future constitutional government. This accumulation of setbacks has given rise to increasing nervousness in President Bignone's four-month-old administration.

Complaining that it has become the target of a campaign of disbelieved the government recently shut down three magazines which were critical of military rule. It has also banned all mention of human rights issues on the state-owned radio and television.

The government's mounting difficulties and its increasing sensitivity to criticism have brought rumours of an imminent coup to fever pitch. Interior Minister Liam Reston was obliged to counter them with a public statement last Friday that no move to topple the government existed. Press leaks from the presidency also let it be known that General Bignone was still on good terms with the military junta and had no intention of resigning.

Difficulties in Argentina's negotiations with the IMF were hinted at by Treasury Secretary Aldo Ducler, who left Buenos Aires unexpectedly for talks with IMF officials in Washington.

Mr. Ducler told reporters on departure that an IMF mission might return to Buenos Aires in the next few weeks for fresh talks on Argentina's request for a \$1.5-billion stand-by loan and a \$500-million credit to compensate the country for a fall in the value of its exports.

IMF loan

His statement ran counter to previous expectations that IMF President Jacques de Larosiere would recommend approval of the Argentina credit package to the fund's board over the next few days.

But independent economists who closely followed the Argentine government's negotiations with an IMF team in Buenos Aires last month, said the fund had difficulty reconciling Argentina's plan for a 10 per cent increase in public sector investment next year with the monetary targets set.

Any major cuts in public spending would endanger the government's plan for five per cent economic growth next year, a political commitment it has given to trade unions and politicians, who are highly critical of the stringent economic conditions imposed by

the IMF

The discovery of the unmarked graves brought especially harsh criticism from Italy whose Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo described Argentina's recent past as "a long night of death," and called on Buenos Aires to account for 300 missing people of Italian origin.

Italy's strong condemnation of the Argentine government for its poor human rights record is a severe blow for President Bignone, in view of Rome's overt sympathy for Buenos Aires in the Falklands conflict.

Venezuela, another staunch supporter of Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Falklands, has also cooled its relations with Buenos Aires recently for lack of evidence that the military government is moving towards democracy.

Diplomatic sources in Caracas said Venezuela's dissatisfaction with President Bignone's government had led President Luis Herrera Campins to postpone a visit to Buenos Aires, scheduled for this month and had caused a major grain purchase from Argentina to be suspended.

France no haven for ETA

By Mark Baillie
 Reuter

MADRID — New French attitudes towards extradition, announced after four Basque guerrillas were arrested in southern France, suggest a major change in relations between Paris and Madrid, according to Socialist sources here.

The Socialists, who won Spain's elections three weeks ago, have welcomed the new French policy, which they described as normal between democratic countries. Spanish security officials have frequently accused France's asylum policy of providing a base for Basque guerrillas fighting for an independent Marxist state in northern Spain.

But Basque Socialist leader Jose Maria Benegas says the arrests of four ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) guerrillas followed top-level contacts between Madrid and Paris.

France then said that it would consider extraditing people who had committed violent crimes for political ends.

"In a democratic system there are no political crimes, only common law crimes," foreign ministry spokesman Innocencio Felix Arias told Reuters.

Leading Socialist Carlos Solchaga said the new French policy appeared enormously positive. A fellow Socialist government could

not accuse Spain of lacking in liberty or human rights, he added. Mr. Benegas said the arrests, which included ETA's intelligence and finance chiefs, followed top-level contacts after the killing of General Victor Lago Roman in Madrid. An ETA statement said the murder was part of a war against the Spanish state which would continue whatever the government in power, and added that the Socialists were heirs of dictator General Franco. His death in 1975 started the peaceful transition to democracy.

Felipe Gonzalez, who will take office next month as Spain's first Socialist prime minister since the 1936-39 civil war, says he intends "to eradicate terrorism and to intensify the fight against it from the first moment of the new government."

No negotiations

He has said there can be no negotiations with ETA as long as killings continue. Mr. Benegas described the recent arrests as the culmination of a series of contacts which began in Rome last May at an international Socialist meeting on terrorism.

Spanish Socialist sources said there had been other meetings between Socialists of Spain and France to discuss ways of improving strained relations over asy-

lum. Senator Jose Azkarraga of the conservative Basque Nationalist Party said in a statement that the arrests could have been carried out a month ago but that the French had waited for the Socialist election victory here.

Mr. Benegas said police checks on Spanish Basques living in France, tightened considerably last summer and Basque sources said a significant development was the June arrest of Domingo Iturbe Abasolo, known as "Txomin" and said by Spanish police to be head of ETA's hard-line military wing. Charged with possessing arms, Txomin is in prison awaiting trial. A court forced him to move to northern France after a previous arrest, while yet another detention led to a sentence of three months in prison.

Spanish interior ministry sources confirmed press that ETA planned an attack during the Pope's visit to the Basque country but said the Pope was not the target. They said the plan was discovered by Spain's joint anti-terrorist command. Mr. Benegas denied press reports of a link between the plan and the arrests.

The French explanation for the arrests was that the men had broken local laws. Three were charged with criminal association and extortion. Mr. Arias said that Spain had not sought their extradition so far.

Relics of World War I attract thousands of tourists to Belgium

By Stephen Nibbel
Reuter

YPRES, Belgium — Farmers who plough the fields between the war cemeteries of north-west Belgium still dig up occasional relics of Western Europe's bloodiest fighting more than 60 years ago.

The farmers, some of whom still use horses to till the muddy Flanders soil, traditionally leave their finds on the low boundary wall of the nearest cemetery for the grayward staff to dispose of.

Allan Coombe, north-west Europe administrative officer for the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, said it was not un-

known for staff to find an ancient hand grenade or shell fragment on top of the wall.

Mr. Coombe at his Ypres headquarters is also one of the first to hear when bones or skulls are turned up from time to time during ploughing or other excavation.

"We report these discoveries immediately to the gendarmerie as well as to the Belgian interior ministry. It might after all be a murder and nothing to do with the World War I," he said.

"But if they are the bones of an old soldier, we need to establish what nationality he was so we know which authority has to see to the burial. Fragments of clothing, even an old uniform button, can help."

Around Ypres, such discoveries are not the only things that keep fresh the memories of the slaughter on the Western front, where huge armies — German and Commonwealth/French — fought each other across the trenches for four years until the guns stopped on Nov. 11, 1918.

Visitors can follow a special tourist route that takes them through Drab villages with well-known wartime names, past roadside museums to preserved sections of battlefields.

Local tourist officials say one of the most popular sights is Hill 60, a strategically placed mound outside Ypres, still hands six times during the war, and beneath which German and British empire forces tunneled toward each other's lines to explode mines under them.

At another spot, visitors pay one dollar to go into a backyard to explore original wartime trenches, which now as 65 years ago are often muddy with the abundant rain of Flanders.

The rain also keeps lush the scores of war cemeteries which are tended by small armies of gardeners and works staff.

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission, which alone looks after almost 200,000 World War I graves in Belgium, had 27,000 registered visitors to its cemeteries and memorials last

summer, double the number for the same quarter last year.

Mr. Coombe said most of the visitors came from Britain, where the recent conflict with Argentina over the Falkland Islands has stimulated interest in earlier 20th century warfare.

Horst Howe, in charge of German war cemeteries in Belgium and northern France for the Volksbund Deutsche Kriegsgräberfürsorge (VDK), said the number of visitors to these cemeteries had been rising gradually in recent years.

Major Tonie Holt of Sandwich, England, who operates tours of Flanders battlefields, said much of the increased interest was due to more children studying the World War I at school.

"They are awakening parental curiosity about a war which their grandfathers lived through but were reluctant to talk about," he said.

Maj. Holt said the size of some of the cemeteries (44,000 German dead at Langemark, 12,000 Commonwealth dead at Tyne Cot) shocked visitors but pro-

voked no unanimous feelings about the lessons to be drawn from the spectacle.

"Some visitors are drawn to pacifism. Others say you can't go on surrendering and letting others walk over you. But if you fight, you get the madness we saw in Flanders 65 years ago. There's no answer of course, but we try to make people think."

The comments in the visitors' books at the cemetery entrances mirror the uncertainty. One visitor mourns what he terms the sadness of a necessary sacrifice. Another quotes without comment a World War I British military leader as saying: "The machine-gun is an overrated weapon."

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SPORTS

9th Asian Games open amid traditional Indian pageantry

NEW DELHI (R) — The 1982 Asian Games opened here Friday in a riot of colour only slightly disturbed by a Sikh demonstration well outside the stadium and an Iranian demonstration inside.

Both demonstrations were minor affairs to the relief of games organisers who worried for weeks about protests turning the opening ceremony into chaos.

The Sikh demonstration was held in the heart of New Delhi around a golden-domed Sikh temple where several hundred protesters chanted slogans and waved banners under the watchful eyes of hundreds of armed police.

Several miles away inside the stadium the 35-member Iranian team forced a change in the order of the team march past and caused a brief delay by unfurling a banner.

The Iranians, who threatened Thursday night to withdraw from the games if they had to march behind their warring neighbour Iraq, threw roses and other flowers to the crowd.

They also wore photographs of Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini around their necks and green headbands bearing the same

message as their banner. "There is one God and Mohammed is his messenger."

They entered the stadium behind Indonesia instead of Iraq and there were several moments of suspense when the Iranians suddenly halted while two of their members unfurled the banner. Another of the Iranians conditions was met when their name placard was carried by a man instead of a woman.

A massive security operation was mounted for the opening ceremony because of the threat of protests by Sikh militants wanting more autonomy for their homeland in the north Indian province of Punjab.

After the demonstration at the Bangla Sahid temple about 100 demonstrators deliberately sought arrest by marching into waiting police buses in a traditional form of Indian protest.

Immediately before the demonstration police set up barricades around the temple while nearby hundreds of security forces armed with batons and riot shields waited.

The demonstrators released balloons carrying leaflets detailing

Sikh grievances.

They mingled with 5,000 multi-coloured balloons released at the opening ceremony.

The opening ceremony started with the arrival of Indian President Zail Singh, himself a Sikh, who took the salute for the march past of nearly 5,000 athletes from the 33 nations competing in the ninth Asian Games.

The games were first held in New Delhi in 1951 when only 11 nations and 481 competitors took part.

Among the 75,000 crowd was Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who celebrated her 65th birthday Friday, and International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Under the Hindi alphabet the first team into the stadium was Afghanistan whose members were applauded by the crowd.

India is one of the few countries outside the eastern bloc which has good relations with the Soviet-backed government of Afghan President Babrak Karmal.

Iraq's all-male team dressed in olive suits was next, then Indonesia and Iran, also an all-male team.

India's athletes, wearing pink turbans, were the largest contingent and predictably drew the loudest applause.

The Asian Games flame was lit by former Indian hockey star Balbir Singh and India's top woman runner Diane Simes.

The opening spectacle in which more than 7,000 students took part went like clockwork except for a minor demonstration behind the press box by two supporters of the Sikh movement.

They threw a few leaflets listing their demands before being whisked away by security guards.

The ceremonial ended with an hour-long pageant of Indian dances. Also present were 30 richly-decorated elephants.

South Korean boxer Kim dies after life-support systems were removed

LAS VEGAS (R) — South Korean boxer Duk Koo Kim died Thursday, five days after suffering brain injuries when he was knocked out by American Ray Mancini in a World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight championship fight.

The life-support systems that had kept the 23-year-old Kim alive since he underwent surgery several hours after the fight were removed and he was pronounced dead shortly afterward.

A judge Thursday night visited Kim's hospital room and declared him legally dead. Kim's mother, Yang Sun-Nyo, gave doctors permission to disconnect the respirator and other life-support machines, and authorised the donation of his organs.

A team of transplant surgeons flew here from San Francisco by private plane and removed Kim's kidneys, which were then flown to a waiting recipient.

"My true reason for the transplants is that my son can live forever and have everlasting life in this world," Yang Sun-Nyo said.

Officials of Desert Springs Hospital said they did not know who the recipient was.

"The family offered Kim's

heart, but the heart was refused by a transplant team at another hospital because the potential recipient felt he could not live with the adverse publicity," said Barbara Scarantino, the hospital's community relations director.

Members of the Korean community here were arranging a memorial service for Kim before his body is flown to Seoul, accompanied by his mother, Friday.

A spokesman for Bob Arum's Top Rank Incorporated, which promoted the Mancini-Kim fight, said the casket would be draped with the South Korean flag that Kim had carried into the ring with him last Saturday.

The spokesman also urged that a tape of the fight be shown on national television in the United States. "We think CBS (television network) should replay the fight, because people have said it was one-sided and the replay would show that it was not a one-sided fight."

The bout was furiously fought all the way, with both boxers scoring effectively with punches to head and body before Kim was knocked out in the 14th round. The judges had Mancini 21- ahead after 13 rounds, but Kim,

the number one contender, seldom took a backward step.

In the 14th round of the 15-round contest, Mancini hammered a short left and a powerful right squarely on the South Korean's jaw, and the challenger toppled onto his back.

Kim tried to rise and did get to his feet briefly as referee Richard Green signalled he was stopping the fight. In a few seconds Kim lapsed into a coma and never regained consciousness.

Sandy Jacobs, secretary of the Nevada Athletic Commission, said she did not think there would be demands for changes in the boxing rules as a result of Kim's death.

"As far as the commission is concerned, there was nothing that could have been done to change the outcome of the fight. Everybody did their jobs correctly but it was just a freak accident. Nothing could have been done to prevent it, at least as the rules of boxing are today, world-wide," she said.

Jordan's 2nd cycle race set for Nov. 26

By Riyadh M. Ahmad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordan Cycling Federation in cooperation with the Crown Hotel will organise the second official Jordan bicycle race on Friday, Nov. 26, 1982, according to Tarek Khayyat, a promising, energetic cyclist and member of the late Mohammed Tarif Al Khayyat team, winners of last month's 41-kilometre race held in Irbid.

Mr. Khayyat told the Jordan Times that the 70-kilometre prospective race will start at the Crown Hotel passing through Zarqa highway, Ain Ghazal, Sports City, University of Jordan, Sweileh, Hussein Medical Centre, Marj Al Hamam and back to the Crown Hotel.

The winning team will represent Jordan in an international cycling tournament in Morocco next January.

on the back of the head in the clinch.

Rodriguez, who took the crown from Felipe "pantera" Rodriguez of Spain in November last year, could now claim a clash with World Boxing Council champion Larry Holmes next February, according to his trainer Jose Jover.

But the Luxembourg-based heavyweight should have finished off Adinolfi inside the distance and there were doubts that the Frenchman would be able to convince promoters and the World Boxing Council that he is now a worthy opponent for Holmes.

The Italian was unable to overcome his five kilo weight disadvantage and consistently held his opponent, much to the disgust of the partisan French crowd.

Rodriguez of France retains European heavyweight title

PARIS (R) — Lucien Rodriguez of France retained his European heavyweight boxing title for the fourth successive time here Thursday night when he brushed off Italian Dominico Adinolfi's challenge and won on points.

The 12-round bout was a dull, messy affair, with neither fighter looking particularly good value.

In the last round Adinolfi, a 36-year-old veteran of 64 professional fights, was warned for consistently hitting the champion

RAC rally — fighting ground for manufacturers' honours

YORK, England (R) — West German rivals Audi and Opel will settle the World Manufacturers' Championship in the 2,900 km Royal Automobile Club (RAC) motor rally starting here on Sunday.

Walter Rohrl of West Germany regained the world drivers' title by winning last month's Ivory Coast event in an Opel Ascona 400—and the team want to follow up that achievement by snatching the makers' crown from Audi in the annual five-day test through Britain's forests.

Rohrl apart, Opel's bid to turn their current two-point disadvantage into victory is pinned on Finland's Ari Vatanen, world champion last year at the wheel of a Ford Escort and 1980 RAC winner Henri Toivonen, plus Scot Jimmy McRae, British Open champion for the last two years.

Their formidable array of talent is matched by Audi who are led by Hannu Mikkola, another Finn. He took the supremely fast four-wheel drive Audi Quattro to success on last year's round-Britain rally despite rolling the car in thick fog on an early stage. The triumph was Mikkola's third in five years, with two second places in between.

Mikkola looked set to dominate the 1982 championship, but dreadful luck has left him with only victory—the 1,000 Lakes Rally in Finland—and second places in the Monte Carlo and San Remo rallies to show for the season.

While Mikkola has often suffered with victory within his grasp his team mate Michele Mouton, a Frenchwoman, has proved the argument that women sometimes make better competitive drivers than the men.

She has won in Portugal, Greece and Brazil this year but lost her chance of becoming the first woman to win a world title in motor sport when her Quattro went off the road on the final section of the Ivory Coast Rally. The mishap enabled Rohrl to claim first place in the event, plus the world title. A disappointed Mouton finished second overall.

Malcolm Wilson, among Britain's fast-rising but small crop of truly international class drivers, and West German Harald Demuth complete the works Audi line-up for the final round of the championship.

The apparently effortless speed of the Quattros and the rather more obvious progress of the Opels will leave the way clear for the arrival of the latest Italian masterpiece—the Lancia Rally Martini.

"Today's win is the best of my career," he said. "But I've had all my best wins in Australia."

Fairbank's semifinal opponent is Australia's Wendy Turnbull, who achieved a convincing 6-1, 6-0 win over Bulgaria's Manuela Maleeva.

Turnbull and Fairbank last met in the third round of last year's Canadian Open when Fairbank won 6-4, 6-0.

Another seeded casualty Friday was 20-year-old Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, beaten 4-6, 7-6, 3-6 by American Alycia Moulton, a political science graduate from California.

"I played so bad in the third set. I broke her serve but couldn't hold my own," Mandlikova said.

The match was marred by several controversial line calls which led Mandlikova to ask referee Tom Johnston to remove the service linesman and central umpire. Both requests were refused.

The Californian teenager, ranked fourth in the world, had a disastrous match, holding serve just four times. "I didn't serve well but it's tough when you change your style. It takes some getting used to," she said afterwards.

Austin now plans to miss the New South Wales and Australian Opens and return home for tournaments and more practice before defending a championship title in New Jersey in December.

Fairbank's win avenges her 6-1, 6-0 defeat by the American in England just two weeks ago.

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مكتبة من الكتب

Vatican committee reviews finances

VATICAN CITY (R) — A special committee of 15 cardinals Friday began a review of Vatican finances aimed largely at clarifying the role of the Holy See in the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano, Vatican sources said.

The cardinals' two-day meeting, expected to be held in secret, will be dominated by the alleged involvement of the Vatican bank, the Istituto per le Opere di Religione (IOR), in the Ambrosiano affair, the sources said.

Banco Ambrosiano was ordered into liquidation on Aug. 6 and the Italian government has since suggested that the IOR could be responsible for up to \$1.2 billion of its debt.

It has blamed part of the bank's losses on letters of patronage sent by the president of IOR, Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, to the former president of Banco Ambrosiano, Roberto Calvi, who was found hanging from a bridge in London last June.

The special committee, set up last year by Pope John Paul to examine a reform of Vatican finances, has met twice before. But Friday's meeting is the first since the Vatican was named in connection with the Ambrosiano scandal.

The cardinals, representing 14 countries and five continents, met in the apostolic palace at the Vatican.

The sources said Vatican State Secretary Agostino Casaroli would probably brief them on a report by three independent experts called in by the Pope to examine the alleged links between IOR and Banco Ambrosiano.

There has been no official statement on the report but a series of leaks have suggested that it broadly supports Archbishop Marcinkus' repeated rejection of any responsibility for the Ambrosiano collapse.

"I am ready to go before the cardinals' committee and offer any guidance. But above all I hope that it may be clearly stated that I have done nothing illicit during my years at the head of IOR," he said in a statement published Friday by the financial paper *Il Sole-24 Ore*.

The sources said Cardinal Casaroli would tell the meeting that a series of high-level contacts between the Italian state and the Vatican have so far failed to resolve the question of who is responsible for Banco Ambrosiano's debt. The Vatican has up to now insisted it will pay nothing.

OPEC may hold meeting in Vienna

VIENNA (R) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will probably hold its next regular ministerial conference at its headquarters in Vienna but no definite date has been fixed, a spokesman for the oil organisation said Friday.

OPEC, which holds two regular conferences a year, was originally due to hold the meeting in Lagos on Dec. 9.

But Nigeria said it would forgo the right to be the venue. The regular meetings are held in member countries by rotation.

Nigerian sources have suggested that certain members were unhappy with Lagos as a venue because Nigeria is expected to oppose a proposal by Saudi Arabia that OPEC should raise oil price differentials.

But some Nigerian officials say a number of Gulf ministers simply wanted to meet in a city more sophisticated than Lagos.

The question of differentials has a direct effect on oil and fuel prices paid by the consumer.

W. Europe's steel industry faces plant closures

ELSNÖRE, Denmark (R) — Western Europe's steel industry, devastated by economic recession, faces another wave of plant closures and job losses to pull it from the brink of bankruptcy.

The European Community's 10 industry ministers Thursday agreed that steelmakers' output would have to be slashed further if the industry is to break even by 1985.

At the same time the ministers pledged to end a financially ruinous price war among steel producers which has broken out over the last few weeks.

Speaking after a day of ministerial talks in this Danish seaside town, Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon said the steel companies needed to use 70 per cent of their plants if they were to avoid further losses.

At present over 45 per cent of capacity is lying idle, reflecting acutely depressed demand for steel from traditional customers like

engineering, shipbuilding and car industries.

Mr. Davignon said governments should shut down 30 to 35 million tonnes of the 150 million tonnes capacity for finished steel they expect to have in 1985.

The ministers were reluctant to commit themselves to a specific figure. They agreed that further sweeping cuts were needed in an industry which has already shed 125,000 workers in the last four years.

But there were major differences on where the axe should fall.

France and Britain, whose steel industries have shrunk dramatically over the past few years, argued that it was time for other countries to bear the brunt of the cuts. "Those who have done the least must now do the most", French Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement told journalists.

But Italy, widely criticised for actually increasing its steel labour

force while others were retrenching, indicated it would close down only obsolete plants.

Community officials predicted months of bargaining between governments to share out eventual cuts.

They said the European Commission would also press industry ministers to reduce huge financial aid planned to support their industries until 1985.

Meanwhile, leaders of the United Steelworkers of America Union have approved a tentative contract with the steel companies which is reported to include a 10 per cent cut in wages and benefits.

The board did not disclose the terms of the 45-month contract, but the New York Times reported that it calls for wage and benefit reductions totalling \$2.25 per hour during the first year and partial wage restorations during the second and third years.

Union members now receive wages and benefits totalling an average \$23.40 per hour.

Commodity prices may remain weak

NEW YORK (R) — Commodity prices will probably remain weak until the mid-1980s, according to a sampling of opinion by Reuters, despite current hopes that falling interest rates mean brighter prospects for a global economic recovery.

The optimism that has hoisted stock markets to new peaks has failed to dispel the gloom in centres where prices of raw materials are languishing well below their 1980 highs. The Reuters index of commodity prices, compiled each trading day since 1931, stands at about 1,551, down from 1,614.5 a year ago.

Mr. F. Gerard Adams, economics professor at the University of Pennsylvania, advised those looking for signs of significant growth in the world economy to "use a microscope, since there is hardly anything to see now, and a telescope because what there is, is so far out into the future."

USSR keeps secret 1981 grain figures

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has maintained its strict secrecy on the size of its 1981 grain harvest in an annual statistical yearbook just published.

Publication of the fat volume of statistics covering last year had been eagerly awaited in Moscow by foreign economic analysts hoping that the secret grain figure would be revealed.

But the book gives no figures for grain beyond 1980 except for the 1981-85 average annual plan goal of 238-243 million tonnes.

Unofficial figures that have circulated in Moscow put the 1981 harvest at between 150 and 170 million tonnes, with most Western analysts accepting a figure at the lower end of the scale.

Agriculture Minister Valentin Mesyats was quoted last month as having said during a visit to Canada that the 1982 crop would be 27 million tonnes more than last year's.

Unconfirmed reports have said that Mr. Mesyats gave a forecast for 1982 of 176 million tonnes—which would make the 1981 harvest only 149 million.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture this month revised its estimates of the Soviet grain harvest in 1981 and 1982 to 160 and 180 million tonnes respectively.

Moscow's decision to keep the 1981 figure a state secret was probably motivated by the Soviet need to keep foreign grain markets guessing about its import needs, according to foreign analysts here.

The analysts say they have no way of knowing if the policy of secrecy will be maintained for the 1982 crop.

The new statistics annual, published some two months later than in previous years, gives final figures for other crops but omits all data related to grain yields, production and purchases.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities failed to maintain the initial firmer tone with sentiment dampened by the undersubscription of the Briotti tender, dealers said.

Oils were just above the days lows at the close with B.P. down 6p at 294 and Ultramar giving up 3p at 535. Among other leading equities, BICC and Glaxo were down 10p and 20p respectively at 280 and 1,305. The F.T. index at 1500 Friday was down 4.1 at 621.8.

However, government bonds were firm as sterling continued to show signs of recovery and speculation mounted on the prospect of a cut in the U.S. discount rate Friday night, dealers added.

Long dated bonds ended ¼ point up while shorts rose ¼ point. Thorn ended 3p down at 435 after fluctuating throughout the morning on news that it is to suspend the launch of the VHD video disc system.

Plessey, which reported second quarter results Thursday, was also down 3p at 644. GEC was down 6p at 222 while STC added 3p at 617.

Adverse press comment pushed Vickers down 11p to 99, dealers said, but GKN held steady throughout at 123.

Gold shares were firm through off the highs. Banks were narrowly mixed while discount houses remained weak on recent falls in bond prices.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.6150/60	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.2213/16	Canadian dollars	
	2.5480/90	West German marks	
	2.7750/60	Dutch guilders	
	2.1865/85	Swiss francs	
	49.44/47	Belgian francs	
	7.2000/2100	French francs	
	1467.25/75	Italian lire	
	258.90/259.05	Japanese yen	
	7.5230/60	Swedish crowns	
	7.2400/30	Norwegian crowns	
	8.9180/9210	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	416.50/417.50	U.S. dollars	

Thomson-Brandt plans big interest in Grundig

PARIS (R) — European efforts to unite against Japan's dominance of the electronics market took a step forward Friday when the nationalised French group Thomson-Brandt announced that it plans to take a majority stake in West Germany's troubled Grundig group.

In a joint statement, the two companies said the agreement embodied the desire of Dr. Max Grundig, head of the West German firm, to find a European solution to the problems of the electronics industry.

Thomson said it had signed a letter of intent with Grundig whereby it would take a majority stake in the West German company's capital.

No financial details were immediately available, and the statement said the deal was subject to agreement by the competent West German and French authorities.

Industry sources said that if the deal went ahead it was expected to lead to the creation of a European group which could cooperate in production and distribution of video-recorders and challenge Japanese dominance of the sector.

The joint statement said purely national solutions were no longer enough to deal with the difficulties faced by the electronics industry.

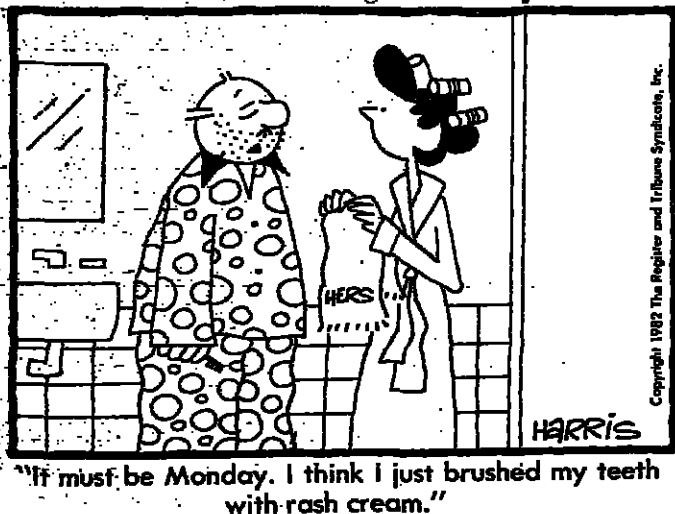
In the year to March Grundig suffered a group net loss of 34.6 million marks (\$13.6 million), after 187.2 million marks (\$73.4 million) the year before. Officials say that Grundig is short of money but that the position is improving.

Industry sources say Thomson is seeking the 75.5 per cent of Grundig owned by the foundation of Dr. Grundig's family.

The other 24.5 per cent is already held by the Dutch electronics group Philips, which is not expected to object to the deal. It has said it would respect Dr. Grundig's wishes for a European grouping capable of taking on Japan.

But West German industry sources have said that the federal cartel office would try to prevent Thomson-Brandt from getting a majority holding in Grundig because it would give Thomson and Philips superiority in the West German market.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



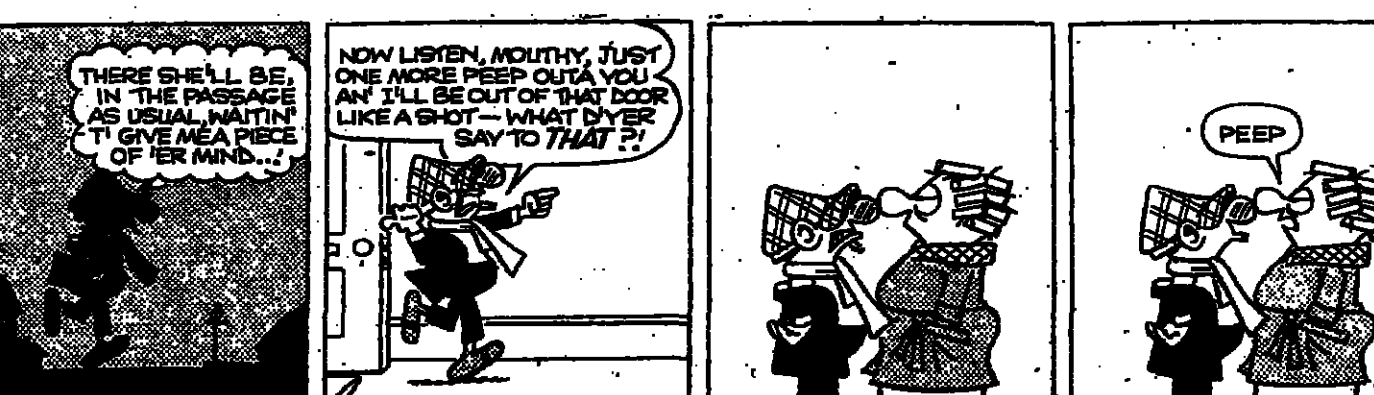
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

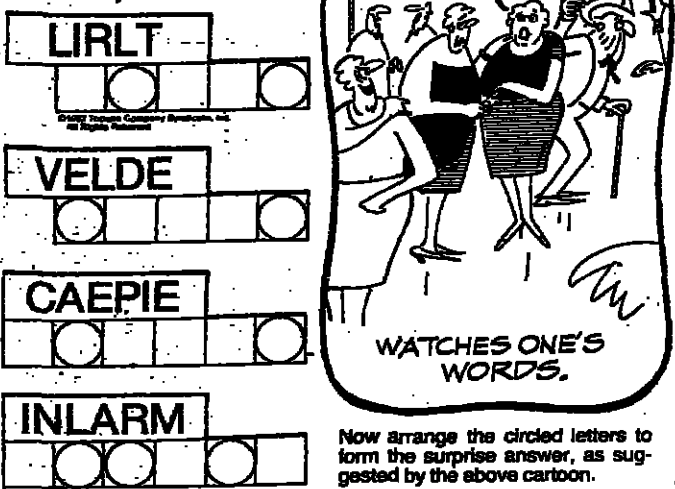


Andy Capp



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: A - - - - - (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CEASE OFTEN BESIDE TROUGH Answer: You may get no rest from these singers—TENORS

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Make sure you get an early start today at whatever is important to your progress and advancement. A time to study a problem that has been perplexing for a long time.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Complete work you were unable to handle earlier in the week. Try to reach a better understanding with loved one.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be precise in handling promises to others. Taking an active part in a civic affair now can add to your prestige.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Doing what loved one desires is your best mode of procedure now. Show more consideration of others. Be sensible.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Find a better way of expressing happiness with loved one. Cooperate with neighbors who need your help.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Get the aid of a family tie for the tasks you have to handle. Find the right solution to an old problem. Think logically.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Arguing with a close tie would only bring bad feelings, so avoid such. Take time for some entertainment later in the day.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Making improvements to your property is a wise way to spend the day. Strive for more harmony with family members.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Make sure your appearance is improved so that you can handle upcoming activities in a satisfactory manner.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Look into private affairs and make changes that are needed. Follow the advice of a trusted friend.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try to gain personal aims and add to happiness. Think along constructive lines and show that you have much ability.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study your property and make plans for improvement. Take needed health treatments and improve your appearance.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Obtain the information you need for a new project you have in mind. Come to a better accord with loved one.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who will understand how important it is to organize a plan well before starting the operation. Direct the education along lines of investigative work for best results. Don't neglect ethical training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Louis Sabin

ACROSS	27 Zut — 1	51 Noel	19 Kook
1 Beginning	(French exclamation)	52 Sawlike part	24 Old Norse literary collection
5 Affirmed solemnly	29 Courage	54 Glacierium stuff	25 Ark man
10 Der —	31 Classic work	55 Second-rate lawyer	27 Transmogrify
14 Gallimaufry	32 Wrath	58 Hilo neckwear	28 Fibbed
15 Criterion	35 FDR affection	59 Oater author	29 FF's preceptor
16 "I — new heaven..."	39 Freudian concerns	60 Night sight	30 Pitch in
17 Rainy-day aid	40 — up (relaxed)	61 Pe fond	31 "— girl"
20 Eur. nation	41 Long time period	62 Chills	32 Dreamers
21 Element	42 Fragrance	63 Old thrill	34 Fish-eating bird
22 Asterism	43 — Morgana		36 Iterate
23 Delivers, theologically	45 Makes points		37 Diner sign
25 Very good grade	46 Arthurian milieu		38 Behind
26 Brainchild			42 Shake up
			43 Comedies
			44 Nanking nanny
			45 Burn with liquid
			46 Brief appearance
			47 Circumnavigate
			48 Labyrinth site
			49 Vast expanse
			50 — Haute
			52 Hang-up
			53 Booge
			56 Gotcha!
			57 Biochemical suffix

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS	1 ALICE	2 DOPPELGÄNGER	3 UNAL
DOWN	1 ALICE	2 DOPPELGÄNGER	3 UNAL
4 ALICE	5 DOPPELGÄNGER	6 UNAL	7 ALICE
8 ALICE	9 DOPPELGÄNGER	10 UNAL	11 ALICE
12 ALICE	13 DOPPELGÄNGER	14 UNAL	15 ALICE
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WORLD

Fanfani's chances of forming new government remain good

ROME (R) — Italian politicians are cautiously optimistic that Prime Minister-designate Amintore Fanfani has enough support to form Italy's 43rd post-war government within the next week, parliamentary sources said Friday.

Mr. Fanfani could name his cabinet by the end of the month at the latest and, after a parliamentary debate, a new government could be working by mid-December, they said.

The Socialist Party, which holds the balance of power in the current parliament, has dropped demands for early elections for the moment, opening the way for Mr. Fanfani, 74, to form a coalition of the same five parties which made up the last two governments, the sources said.

The coalitions of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans under Republican Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini collapsed in August and again last week amid bitter rows over economic austerity measures.

Mr. Fanfani, who has led four governments since the war, Friday met the governor of the bank of Italy Carlo Ciampi for talks on the economy which is plagued by rising unemployment, a ballooning budget deficit and accelerating inflation.

Prospect of left-wingers in future cabinet

The urgency of tackling Italy's economic ills has apparently con-

vinced the parties to soften the antagonism of recent weeks, the parliamentary sources said.

The new atmosphere of political optimism has been boosted by hints that Mr. Fanfani, a Christian Democrat, might include several independent left wing politicians respected by the opposition Communist Party in his new cabinet, the sources said.

Christian Democrat Treasury Minister Nino Andreatta and Socialist Finance Minister Rino Formica, whose public verbal bickering precipitated the latest government crisis, are unlikely to be included in Mr. Fanfani's coalition, the sources said.

The inclusion of ministers with no party affiliations would spread the burden of responsibility for unpopular economic measures among the coalition parties and could soften Communist opposition in parliament, they said.

The Communists, who won 30 per cent of the vote in the last elections, are Italy's second political force after the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Fanfani's new-found importance was confirmed by the visit to his senate office Thursday night of Helmut Kohl, the visiting West German chancellor and fellow Christian Democrat, at the end of a one-day visit.

Mr. Fanfani declined to say when he would formally notify President Sandro Pertini if he agreed to form a government.

3 Iranian Baha'is shot

LONDON (R) — Two members of the Baha'i religious sect have been executed and one murdered in Iran, Baha'i sources said Friday.

A press release issued by the national spiritual assembly of the Baha'is of the United Kingdom said Manuchehr Vafa'i was shot in his home in Tehran. Habibollah Oujji was executed in the southern city of Shiraz and Yaddollah Sepah-Arsa was sent to a firing squad in the Iranian capital.

Tehran Radio said Mr. Oujji was executed at the weekend for his links with Israel, where Baha'is have one of their holiest shrines.

The press release said: "During the past few months the systematic persecution of the Baha'is in Iran has been steadily increasing. Their means of livelihood are now being curtailed... all children known to be from Baha'i families are denied education."

According to Iranian sources there is persistent pressure from the clerical leadership on members of the 300,000-strong Baha'i religious minority to recant their faith.

Top FDP figure plans to join SPD

BONN (R) — Former Interior Ministry Secretary of State Andreas von Schoeler has resigned from the West German Free Democratic Party (FDP) and plans to join the opposition Social Democrats (SPD), FDP officials said Friday.

Mr. von Schoeler is the most senior liberal to quit the FDP in protest at its mid-term switch to a coalition with the conservatives of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Until September he was number two at the interior ministry under former SPD Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

He is the second member of parliament to leave the party this month following the re-election of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher as FDP leader at a national congress in West Berlin that narrowly endorsed the shift to the right.

Popular Deputy Ingrid Matthaeus-Maier, a former chairman of the Bundestag (lower house) finance committee, resigned from the FDP earlier this month and has been promised an SPD parliamentary seat after the next election.

Mr. von Schoeler, a deputy since 1972, was re-elected to the FDP national executive in West Berlin, but the policy manifesto which he and other left-liberals presented was largely defeated at the congress.

Latest figures suggest that up to 5,000 of the FDP's 86,000 members resigned from the party after Mr. Genscher led it out of the coalition with Mr. Schmidt in September.

Since the switch, the party's popularity has slumped and opinion polls suggest that if a national vote were held now it would not reach the minimum five per cent required to keep seats in parliament.

Dissident left-liberals are to hold a congress in Bochum on Nov. 28 to decide whether to form a new party, link up with the SPD or stay and fight for their ideas within the FDP.

Caricom summit concludes on compromise note

OCHO RIOS, Jamaica (R) — Caribbean leaders worked into the night to try to reach an acceptable compromise on support for Guyana in its territorial dispute with Venezuela.

The question of territorial integrity was the last major agenda item still to be settled as the 12 Caribbean community (Caricom) members were winding up their three-day summit Thursday night.

They had earlier agreed on a statement on the potentially divisive issue of human rights in the region, after Grenada had rejected attempts by its community partners to link it to the holding of free elections.

Guyana backed Grenada's stand and the summit eventually opted for a compromise allowing for ideological pluralism in the group.

Maurice Bishop's New Jewel movement seized power in Grenada in a 1979 coup and has since rejected calls for elections.

The summit was unable to reach quick agreement on Guyana's demands for full support against Venezuela's claim to its Essequibo border region. Other Caribbean countries were unwilling to alienate the powerful southern neighbour which provides some of them with substantial aid and oil.

World crown adorns Dominican



Miss World 1982, Mariasela Lebron, from the Dominican Republic, adjusts her crown which she won at the Royal Albert Hall Thursday night, before tackling breakfast at London's Grosvenor House Hotel Friday morning. (A.P. Wirephoto).

Euromissile launches bid to win American contract

PARIS (R) — A French weapons firm has launched an aggressive campaign to sell an anti-aircraft missile to the United States on the basis of the missile's performance in the Falklands conflict in which it is claimed to have destroyed four British Harrier jets.

The target of the Euromissile company is a \$500 million order which the Pentagon is expected to place next month for ground-based anti-aircraft systems to protect U.S. and NATO bases in West Germany.

Euromissile's drive to publicise the effectiveness of its Roland missile contrasts with France's earlier embarrassment over Argentina's use of French-made Exocet missiles to sink a British warship and a container vessel off the Falklands.

The French missile's main competitor for the U.S. order is the British Rapier system which Britain says shot down at least nine Argentine planes during the fighting last spring.

The claims made on behalf of the Roland missile, which Argentine forces used to protect the airfield at the Falklands capital of Port Stanley, are strongly disputed by Britain.

British Aerospace, makers of the Harrier, say "there is no categorical evidence to show Roland destroyed any U.K. aircraft."

An official at the British embassy in Washington was quoted by the U.S. publication Defence Week as saying that only one of the five Harriers which Britain

admits losing in the South Atlantic fighting for possession of the Falkland islands was hit by a Roland missile.

A Euromissile spokesman said that the company's figure for Roland's success rate was compiled from various Argentine sources, and a company statement described the Argentine claims as "highly probable."

"They are detailed, precise and agree with one another," it said. Euromissile said it had switched to a harder sales pitch on behalf of Roland in the battle for the U.S. contract because of alleged British efforts to belittle the performance of French missiles in the Falklands.

Michel Allier, a senior official of the state-owned Aerospatiale Company which has a stake in Euromissile, accused British officials recently of waging a disinformation campaign in Washington against French missiles.

In a counter-attack, Euromissile has issued a detailed history, complete with drawings of exploding British Harriers, of the part played by Argentina's Roland unit at Port Stanley.

It said the unit fired eight missiles which destroyed four attacking British planes, may have shot down another, and intercepted a falling bomb.

The deadly accuracy of the missiles forced the Harriers to abandon raids on the airport which remained in use by Argentine transport planes until the last hours of the conflict, Euromissile added.

Soviet exiles allege forced labour was used for pipeline

BONN (R) — Former inmates of Soviet work camps told a public hearing that forced labour had been widely used in building the Soviet gas pipeline network.

But on Friday, the opening day of the two-day hearing, witnesses gave only scant information to the international panel that applied specifically to the alleged use of forced labour on the controversial Siberia-West Europe pipeline.

Only the witness, Yuri Belov, 42, a Russian exile who said he had spent 15 years in labour camps, submitted what he said was fresh evidence that prisoners of conscience were being used on the scheme.

He showed the hearing — organised by human rights groups from West Germany and Denmark — a letter he said he had received three weeks ago from Vladimir Chitov, an ex-lieutenant in the Soviet KGB security force, interned after applying to leave the country for Israel.

Mr. Chitov wrote that while in a labour camp in 1980 and 1981 he had worked on the Siberian pipeline installing measuring equipment.

Other witnesses said they had worked on the pipeline, but appeared to refer to an earlier link to Western Europe, built in the early 1970s.

The panel includes U.S. Republican Sen. William Armstrong and Count Hans-Huy, human rights expert of West Germany's parliamentary conservative group.

Other members are exiled academics from Eastern Europe and trade unionists from West Germany, Switzerland and the United

States. French philosopher-publisher Raymond Aron was unable to attend owing to illness, reducing the panelists to nine.

The hearing was called by the Frankfurt-based international society for human rights and the Copenhagen-based International Sakharov Committee, named after Soviet Nobel Prize-winner Andrei Sakharov. Both organisations focus their activities on Eastern Europe.

The witnesses, all exiled Soviet citizens apart from one Pole, said prisoners were used on pipeline schemes as technicians and craftsmen and not just as unskilled labour.

Western intelligence reports argue that pipeline-building calls for specialised workers and cannot be carried out with prison labour. Moscow totally dismisses allegations that forced labour is being used on the Siberian pipeline.

Mahmet Kulmagambetov told the hearing he believed preparatory work on the Siberian pipeline began as long ago as the mid-1970s and not in 1980, as officially claimed.

He said he knew of prisoners who were sent in 1976 to unload pipeline equipment in the Yamal area of Siberia, at the northern end of the planned link to West Europe.

The picture given of conditions in Soviet camps was varied, with one witness describing a harsh life, marked by low-calorie diets and long, hard working days. Another said the life on the pipeline schemes was "not bad" and the work well-paid.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Israelis release 49 Indians

BEIRUT (R) — Forty-nine Indian nationals detained by Israeli troops in a camp in South India, the Indian embassy in Beirut said Thursday. It was believed at least four Indians were being held in the camp at Ansa. The embassy said the Indians had not yet been released.

British nurse was probably assaulted

LEEDS, England (R) — A 35-year-old nurse told an inquest Thursday that the body of British nurse Helen Smith, whose father said she was murdered in Saudi Arabia in 1979, showed signs of having been beaten and raped. The body of Miss Smith, 23, was found outside an apartment building in Jeddah in May 1979 after a fight with a Saudi man. The Saudi authorities said the couple had been in a fight on a balcony.

Soviet embassy in New Delhi attacked

NEW DELHI (R) — A grenade exploded Thursday night in the Soviet embassy premises in New Delhi but no one was injured, police said. Police quoted a Soviet diplomat as saying he had seen people, including a Sikh, go past the building just before the explosion, said to be the first attack on a diplomatic mission in the Indian capital. No arrests have been made.

Swiss teenager gets jail term for 'dinner'

BERNE (R) — A teenager living in Switzerland's disarming youth movement has been sentenced to 248 days in jail for allowing a rare crane from the zoo, roasting it outside a youth centre and eating it. The youth was released after the trial because he had already served sentence while on remand.

Isamat Sadat and family to be tried

CAIRO (R) — Isamat Sadat, brother of the late President Anwar Sadat, two of his wives and his children will be tried later this month following an investigation of their business activities. The semi-official daily Al-Ahram said Friday. Their case, according to Al-Ahram, will go to the court of ethics, a tribunal set up by Egyptian president to deal with corruption and other offences. Nov. 27. Judicial officials were immediately available to comment on the newspaper's report.

U.S. general rebuked for his remarks

WASHINGTON (R) — A senior U.S. air force commander has been rebuked for calling new Soviet leader Yuri Andropov "nauseating" and "a snake". Defence officials said. They said Adm. Robert Long, commander of all U.S. forces in the Pacific, issued the remarks to Lt. Gen. Charles Donnell, commander of U.S. forces in Japan and the U.S. air force in South Korea. Defence officials said he had been cautioned that what was termed a "counselling" by Adm. Long that senior U.S. officials should not personally attack foreign leaders and should remember their remarks are closely watched worldwide.

Nigeria outlaws extremist sect

LAGOS (R) — Nigeria has outlawed an extremist Islamic sect blamed for riots three weeks ago in which 206 people were officially reported killed. The government-owned Daily Times newspaper reported Friday. It said President Shagari signed an order banning the sect Thursday night. The order, to take effect immediately, followed a long meeting of the national council of state, comprising state governors, former heads of state, and traditional rulers, in the northern city of Maiduguri. Riots in the northern cities of Maiduguri and Kaduna were blamed on followers of Alhaji Mohammed Marwa, who was killed in 1980 in a rioting in the city of Kano 640 kilometres from Maiduguri.

S.African pullout from Namibia should follow Cubans from Angola

NAIROBI (R) — The withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and a corresponding South African departure from Namibia (South West Africa) is the surest way of achieving Namibia's independence and Angola's long-term security, U.S. Vice-president George Bush said.

In a major statement of U.S. policy on Africa, he said the south of the continent was threatened by a climate of fear, distrust, foreign intervention and cross-border violence.

The address, delivered in Nairobi and headed "a new partnership with Africa", stressed U.S. determination to help turn the growing tide of conflict and tension in the region.

"The withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola in a parallel framework with South Africa's departure from Namibia is the key to the settlement we all desire," he said.

Mr. Bush was speaking at a dinner in Nairobi on the penultimate leg of a seven-nation African tour so far marked by opposition from

African leaders to U.S. and South African demands that Namibian independence be linked to the withdrawal of an estimated 18,000 Cuban troops from Angola.

Mr. Bush said his government was not ashamed to declare its interest in the withdrawal of Cuban forces, which have been in Angola since intervening in the civil war of 1975-76 on the side of the present Marxist government.

"Their introduction seven years ago tore the fabric of reciprocal restraint between the U.S. and the Soviet Union in the developing world," Mr. Bush said. The United States accuses the Soviet Union of using Cuban troops as proxies.

The U.S. vice-president said economic progress in Angola had been stalled by war and invasion.

The Cuban issue has become a major stumbling block to negotiations by a five-nation Western contact group, including the United States, aimed at achieving an independence settlement in South African-ruled Namibia.

U.S. public opinion favours Palestinians

WASHINGTON (R) — A poll of American attitudes on the Middle East shows that a large majority favours an independent Palestinian state and a halt to Israeli settlement of the Jordan West Bank.

The poll, commissioned by the Institute of Arab Studies in Belmont, Massachusetts, and conducted last month showed there was continued support for Israel in general and opposition to punishing it for sending its forces into Lebanon in June, although 69 per cent disapproved of the Israeli invasion.

A large majority of the 1,020 Americans questioned opposed many specific Israeli policies. Seventy-two per cent backed President Reagan's call in September for a freeze on Israeli settlements in occupied Arab lands. Half opposed U.S. financial aid to Israel, while 44 per cent supported it.

Seventy-six per cent felt the Palestinians should have the right to establish their own state on the basis of the 1947 United Nations partition plan for Palestine.

Only 29 per cent felt a Pal-

estinian state would pose a security threat to Israel.

More than half supported the U.S. policy of refusing to recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). But a third of them changed their minds when they were told more than 100 governments recognise the PLO.

In an indication of shifting American attitudes since the Lebanon invasion, 23 per cent said they sympathised with the Palestinians now but only 13 per cent said they did a year ago.

Only 39 per cent said they sympathised with Israel now, compared with 59 per cent a year ago. More than half agreed that the massacre of civilians in Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut in September would not have taken place had not Israeli forces entered the city.

Most people were confused about who committed the massacre, but a majority of those who had an opinion blamed Israel.

The Institute of Arab Studies describes itself as an independent, non-profit research group.

El Salvador's ultra-right wing armed forces smug about war

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

USULUTAN, El Salvador — For Maj. Napoleon Hernandez, second-in-command of the elite Atlacatl battalion, there is no doubt how El Salvador's civil war should end.

"It is the moral obligation of the armed forces to achieve a military solution," said Maj. Hernandez, his ranger emblem pinned to a black beret set at regulation angle.

"We assumed that obligation on March 28, when the people of El Salvador showed what they thought of terrorists."

Last March 28, more than a million Salvadorans — a majority of the eligible voters voted for a constituent assembly charged with writing a new constitution and electoral laws. But there have been charges of right-wing coercion.

Speaking with the confidence of unshakable conviction, he added: "I am prepared to shed my last drop of blood for democracy."

There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of Maj. Hernandez, a paratrooper with more than 300 jumps, graduate of the U.S.-run counter-insurgency "school of the Americas" in Panama, and veteran of some of the bloodiest battles in El Salvador's three-year civil war.

His convictions mirror those of most in El Salvador's 24,000-strong army, an institution steeped in more than 50 years of relentless anti-Communism.

In the view of the military, any dialogue with the Communists they have been fighting would simply mean handing over to them at the bargaining table what they failed to achieve on the battlefield — a share of the power in El Salvador.

It is an attitude certain to complicate any serious moves towards a peaceful end to the conflict here.

In recent months, the United States — chief armorer and financier of El Salvador — has been pressing for reconciliation and the beginning of a dialogue. For several weeks, there was a flurry of optimistic statements from Washington.

But the U.S. optimism evaporated after the five guerrilla groups under the umbrella of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), named after a leader of a peasant revolt crushed with much bloodshed 50 years ago, issued a call on Oct. 26

for unconditional negotiations to end the war.

Washington viewed the offer as a propaganda ploy and the Salvadorean right reacted with outrage at the idea of talks.

For the time being, diplomats in San Salvador say, the idea of a dialogue is dead.

Human rights organisations have blamed members of the security forces — the army, National Guard, police and treasury police — for most of the killings in El Salvador over the past three years. According to U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton, "since 1979 perhaps as many as 30,000 Salvadorans have been murdered, not killed in battle, murdered."

Exactly who has been doing the murdering is known in few cases but there is a consensus that the U.S.-trained elite of the Salvadorean army has been responsible for fewer human rights violations than most other units.

As part of Washington's military aid package, the Bellosa and Atlacatl battalions of roughly 1,000 men each were trained in Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and the Atlacatl and Pipil battalions by U.S. advisors in El Salvador.

Officially termed rapid intervention units, the four elite battalions are meant to set an example to the rest of the armed forces and wear commanders from their "garrison mentality" — a tendency to stay put in barracks and deploy only large groups in anti-guerrilla operations.

That "safety in numbers" attitude has cost the army dearly in casualties as insurgents operating in small, highly-mobile units ambushed government convoys.

"To win against insurgents, you must fight them on their own terms," says Maj. Hernandez. "This is what we do, go out in units as small as theirs, operate at night, surprise them."

U.S. military advisors in El Salvador call the method "aggressive patrolling" and say its adoption by a greater number of commanders is essential to make headway against the rebels.

According to a military rule of thumb, a regular army needs a 10 to 1 superiority to completely wipe out an insurgency. Guerrilla strength here is estimated at around 5,000, which would require an army twice the present size.

But according to officers of the elite battalions, their expertise, mobility and firepower makes up for the shortfall in numbers.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.1 — North-South vulnerable, as South with 60 on score you hold:

AK72 AKQ543 473 49
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 1 Pass 1 1 Pass
3 3 Pass 4 4 Pass

What do you bid now?

A. — Now that partner has made a slam try, his holding in diamonds will determine how many tricks you can make. You can convey this to partner by jumping to five spades. With the ace of diamonds, partner should cue-bid that suit, and you can contract for a grand slam; with second-round control, partner should bid a slam, either in no trump or in spades; and with no control, he passes.

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:

732 7K 8Q742 410953
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
Pass Pass Pass 1 1
1 1 Pass Pass Dble
Pass 2 2 Pass 2 NT
Pass ?

What action do you take?

A. — In effect, partner has contracted for eight tricks at no trump even though you might have nothing. You have useful values — a potential guard in the opponents' suit and a fifth card in the suit where you have a known fit. It would be cowardly not to go on to game in no trump.

Q.3 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:

66 KQ109 8KJ63 4A843
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 1 Pass Pass ?
What action do you take?

A. — As a rule, we do not like to allow the opponents to play at the one-level. However, this hand is an exception. First of all, they are playing in our best suit. Secondly, if we double, partner is sure to bid spades. And lastly, neither minor suit is of the length or quality suitable for a two-level overall. Pass.

Q.4 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

4Q10874 7Q 4AKJ9863
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 1 1 2 2 2
Pass 3 3 ?

What action do you take?

A. — It is not your turn to bid! Despite your great length in diamonds, you should allow partner the courtesy of the road. The hand is a potential misfit for both sides, and it sounds as if partner's second suit, if he has one, is hearts. He perhaps has strong views about the ability of East to make tricks at a heart contract, and you should allow him the opportunity to express his views.

Q.5 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

A5 7J109852 8A95 6K6
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 1 Pass 3 4 Pass
3 3 Pass 4 4 Pass ?

What action do you take?

A. — What started out as only a fair opening bid has improved dramatically now that partner has supported hearts after his jump shift. Your hand revalues to 17 points, so slam should be a laydown. If you are the sort who likes to get there slowly, you can start by cue-bidding the ace of spades. But we would opt for the value raise to six hearts — partner needs too many right cards for a grand slam to be feasible.

Q.6 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

7 7 A82 8AQJ 6KQJ976
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with four spades. What action do you take?

A. — If preemptive bids did not cause problems, players would soon abandon them. Here, East is forcing you to guess at an uncomfortably high level. We would gamble on five clubs. While it is quite likely that we could defeat four spades, the chances of making game, and its reward, make the risk worthwhile.